

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

London, Thursday, February 10, 1994

No. 34,508

Israel and PLO Sign Agreement in Cairo

Most Problems Resolved, Peres Says, Covering Border Posts and Security

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Israel and the PLO signed a partial agreement Wednesday on details of Palestinian self-rule and Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho.

Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel signed the document to loud applause at the palace of President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo after two days of talks.

Mr. Peres said the agreement covered the border posts between the Gaza Strip and Egypt and between Jericho and Jordan, one of the main sticking points in the months of wrangling, as well as what he called the distribution of security.

"We solved most of the problems," he added.

Mr. Arafat said the agreement was an important first step toward turning the PLO-Israeli agreement signed last September into a reality on the ground.

"But still we have some things and we have agreed with Mr. Peres to continue with the work on other issues so that we can overcome all our problems," he added.

"We are sure we can create a new era for our people," he said. "We can say that Palestine and the name of Palestine have returned to the map of the Middle East."

The issues under discussion included control of the crossings from the autonomous Palestinian areas to Egypt and Jordan, security for Jewish settlers who remain in Gaza and the size of the Jericho area to be ceded by Israel.

Mr. Peres said he and Mr. Arafat had settled "five or six of the most complicated issues," but added, "We didn't complete our work."

As Mr. Peres and Mr. Arafat were speaking, members of the World Jewish Congress in Washington got word of the agreement from President Bill Clinton.

"Another big milestone has been achieved today," Mr. Clinton told the group.

The president also said progress was being made toward lifting the Arab embargo against Israel. "Israel must be the partner of these nations, no longer a pariah," he said.

On Tuesday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said that even if Mr. Arafat and Mr. Peres signed in Cairo, more work would be needed before an Israeli withdrawal, due to have started last Dec. 13, could begin.

A PLO spokesman said the agreement covered "certain issues."

The overall agreement is to be negotiated later between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin, he said.

Uri Savir, the chief Israeli delegate, described the negotiations as a process of working "sentence by sentence, word by word."

"For each word we have an hour of argument," he said.

Israeli and PLO officials both have said it could take at least two more weeks of negotiations to complete specifics.

The Cairo talks began after more than a week of squabbling over results of the previous Peres-Arafat discussions in Davos, Switzerland. The PLO accused Israel of backing off agreements; Israel denied it. (Reuters, AP)

NATO Vows Air Raids in 10 Days Unless Serbs Pull Back Artillery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — NATO said Wednesday that it would order air strikes against Bosnian Serb artillery or heavy weapons involved in the siege of Sarajevo unless they were withdrawn or placed under United Nations control.

It said in a statement that the strikes would take place 10 days from 2400 GMT on Thursday, in close cooperation with the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, if the ultimatum was not met.

The Bosnian Serbs should withdraw their heavy weapons in at least 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the center of the Bosnian capital or put them under UN control, the statement said.

Greece added a formal note recording its opposition to the use of force in Bosnia but did not veto NATO action.

The alliance warned that if the Serbs failed to comply with the deadline, their heavy weapons will "be subject to NATO air strikes."

Diplomats said there would be no extension of the ultimatum and no further warnings.

Moreover, the allies pledged to carry out raids against artillery or mortar positions "in and around Sarajevo" that are determined by UN peacekeepers "to be responsible for attacks against civilian targets in that city."

Diplomats said that NATO's secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, had immediately informed Mr. Boutros Ghali of the decision.

Mr. Boutros Ghali had requested authority to call NATO air strikes after a mortar slammed into a crowded market in Sarajevo last Saturday, killing 68 people and wounding 200.

In their statement, the allies said the "Bosnian Serbs bear the main responsibility for the tragic loss of civilian life" as a result of the siege of Sarajevo.

Air strikes would also mark the alliance's first combat action since the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded in 1949.

Diplomats said NATO had agreed that Bosnia's Muslim-led government should also put its weapons in the new Sarajevo "exclusion zone" under UN control.

The NATO decision brought much closer the prospect of Western military intervention in the 22-month war, despite strong objections from Russia and a last-minute pledge from the Bosnian Serbs on Wednesday to withdraw the big guns around the Bosnian capital.

President Bill Clinton called the Serbian pledge to withdraw its guns "a good beginning" but said he would have to see whether it became a reality.

"It's a good beginning, but it shows, again, every time NATO shows a little resolve there we get some results," Mr. Clinton said when asked whether he thought the Serbian move fulfilled Western demands.

NATO ambassadors discussed at length whether the deadline should be 7 or 10 days, how to coordinate with the United Nations, and whether to describe the agreement publicly as an ultimatum.

The threat of NATO action appeared to have a dramatic effect on the Bosnian capital. Serbian and Bosnian military commanders agreed Wednesday to an immediate cease-fire for Sarajevo, and the Bosnian Serbian Army said it would withdraw its siege guns from around the city.

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A Message for Japan: Clinton Wants Results Talks Deadlocked Ahead of Summit

By Peter Behr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A terse directive that President Bill Clinton gave to cabinet members the day after his State of the Union message underscores the severity of the split between the United States and Japan over trade policy just before Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's visit here this week.

"No bull—," Mr. Clinton rasped, according to a participant.

This time, he admonished his advisers, the United States would not accept an agreement papering over the two countries' differences on trade, as has happened before and as recently as Mr. Clinton's summit meeting in July with Mr. Hosokawa's predecessor, Kiichi Miyazawa.

As Mr. Clinton's blunt comment suggested, top U.S. officials have lost patience with what they view as Japanese waffling on trade issues.

Both Japanese and U.S. officials warned that Mr. Clinton's meeting Friday with Mr. Hosokawa would probably involve a confrontation, rather than the last-minute compromises and handshakes that have marked past summits between the two nations.

Mr. Hosokawa, concerned that the trade talks remained deadlocked, decided Wednesday to send Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata to Washington "to conduct last-minute political negotiations before the meeting of the leaders," a cabinet spokesman said. Mr. Hata had originally been scheduled to leave with Mr. Hosokawa, who departs Thursday for the meeting with Mr. Clinton.

[The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Wednesday that America and Japan remained at "loggerheads" in the trade talks, and that "we may or may not reach an agreement by Friday." Bloomberg Business News reported from Washington.

Takakazu Kuriyama, echoed this, saying: "I don't think there has been sufficient progress in the talks, considering the time constraints. At the moment, I don't know how the differences can be thrashed out."

What U.S. officials want this time are firm commitments from Japan to shrink its massive global trade surplus, which totaled \$131 billion last year — almost half with the United States. In particular, the administration wants Japanese pledges to buy more foreign cars, car parts, medical and telecommunications equipment, and insurance.

Since 1980, the two countries have signed 29 trade agreements covering a wide range of products and trade issues, including telecommunications, steel, wood products, supercomputers, legal services, orange juice and auto parts, according to the Congressional Research Service.

"Many of these agreements are not working well," Mr. Kantor said earlier.

He added, "I think there is a general consensus that the agreements are not as effective as they were designed to be."

The administration's insistence on results is another way of saying that it does not trust Japan to fulfill less specific deals, U.S. officials say.

"The United States does not have confidence that Japan will deliver on trade agreements unless there are precise criteria to measure progress," Commerce Undersecretary Jeffrey E. Garten said last week.

Robert E. Rubin, chairman of the president's National Economic Council, said: "Going back to the Carter administration, I remember that Japan would say, 'We'll work it out and it will all come to pass.' But it didn't. Now we simply have to turn this into a two-way trade relationship."

Mr. Hosokawa and other Japanese leaders insist that they will not be "bullied" into compliance.

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U.S. Strategists Juggle Options

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Disagreement emerged among White House strategists on whether the United States should talk up the yen if no progress is made on trade issues at the Japan-U.S. summit meeting, a senior White House economist said Wednesday.

One report quoted an unidentified U.S. official as saying that the United States would not try to bolster the yen — a move that makes Japanese goods more expensive but helps U.S. exporters — if negotiators did not reach an agreement.

"It's not one of the options at the moment," the senior U.S. official told Reuters.

That comment followed remarks earlier in the day from a U.S. official that the United States would seek to send the yen higher should there be a breakdown in the talks. Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata criticized the remark as imprudent, the Jiji news service said.

Other officials said that manipulating the Japanese currency was just one of a long list of options drawn up by President Bill Clinton's staff in anticipation of a breakdown in the bilateral talks.

"This list goes on for pages," a U.S. official said.

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Residents of Sarajevo passing a UN armored vehicle on Wednesday as the United Nations increased its presence in the city after the weekend mortar attack in which 68 people died.

Hanging On in Sarajevo as Bullets Rake the Apartment

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In the last 22 months, Enina Dervisevic has seen her apartment shrink from five rooms to two as Serbian snipers in the hills opposite her building found new angles to send bullets into different rooms.

First the 64-year-old widow lost the use of her bedroom when a machine gunner, soon after the war began in April 1992, raked the room, burying more than a dozen bullets in her mattress. A few months later, the living room became a casualty of a Serb with a high-powered rifle when pumped bullets into a shelf full of books.

Finally, the dining room succumbed when bullets zinged through the two front rooms and bored holes in the walls that used to hold pictures of her family, an oil painting of the now-destroyed Old Bridge of Mostar and a photograph of her husband. One of those bul-

lets, after bouncing around the alcove, slammed into the leg of her daughter, Sabina.

Now she and her sister, Enisa, 62, also a widow, who moved into Mrs. Dervisevic's place after Serbs occupied the suburb where she lived, have squeezed into the kitchen and pantry — about 4.6 square meters (50 square feet) of space — where they sleep among pots and pans, little sacks of humanitarian aid, photo albums holding memories of better times and two precious items — Marlboros and Nescafe.

The sisters are among thousands of people living with an almost mundane terror in Sarajevo, hostage to the whims of killers inhabiting the hills around the city.

While the daily struggle of their lives pales in comparison with the killing of 68 people in Sarajevo's packed open-air market on Saturday, it is this slow strangulation — of the sisters' apartment and of this city — rather than

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Are Newer Generations Facing Bigger Cancer Risk?

By David Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A white man of the U.S. baby-boom generation has about twice the risk of developing cancer as his grandfather, and a white woman of the same age has about a 50 percent greater risk than her grandmother, according to a new study.

Even when cancers caused by smoking are disregarded and the aging of the population is accounted for, an upward trend of malignant disease in the United States is still evident in both sexes, researchers reported in Wednesday's *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The findings "strongly suggest there are preventable causes out there that remain to be identified," said Devra Lee Davis, an epidemiologist at the Department of Health and Human Services who headed the study. One possible cause, she and her co-authors speculate, is the presence of unspecified cancer-causing chemicals in the environment.

The rise in cancer has been concurrent with a steady fall in death from cardiovascular disease over the past four decades. The researchers are confident, however, that a person's greater risk of getting cancer now is not simply a function of the decreasing chance that he or she will get heart disease. Whether the findings hold for other racial groups is not known.

Dr. Davis and Gregg E. Dinse of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, along with David G. Hoel of the Medical University of South Carolina, used data collected by the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results program. It gathers cancer statistics from nine regions in the United States that, together, encompass about 10 percent of the population. Data on death from heart disease, stroke and nonmalignant diseases came from the National Center for Health Statistics. The researchers looked specifically at cancer statistics for the period 1973 through 1987 for persons aged 20 to 84. In addition, they reconstructed the cancer rates for various age groups in decades preceding that 15-year period, using statistical manipulations.

Cancer is predominantly a disease of old age, and as people live longer they are more likely to contract it. The cancer incidence and death rates used in the latest study, however, took this

See CANCER, Page 3

Kiosk

Senator Cites Toxins in Gulf Ailments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Biological agents shipped to Iraq with Reagan administration approval could be the cause of mysterious ailments afflicting hundreds of American veterans of the Gulf War, Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr. said Wednesday.

Mr. Riegle, Democrat of Michigan, said in the Senate that the agents exported to Iraq from 1985 to 1989 included *E. coli* and salmonella and other dangerous bacteria.

He pointed to a Pentagon report stating that by the time Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, Iraq's biological warfare program was the most advanced in the Arab world. The Pentagon says it has not found any evidence that U.S. troops were exposed to toxins. But it has acknowledged the need to pinpoint the causes of the illnesses.

Book Review Page 7. Crossword Page 8.



The Winter Olympics

Two weeks of spectacular competition, with its daily dramas of victory and defeat, are previewed in color in Friday's editions of the *International Herald Tribune*. Jan Thomsen takes in the sweep and tension of the games through the eyes of a Norwegian ski jumper in the main article pointing toward the opening ceremony on Saturday. In addition to color photographs and articles on the best athletes and the most coveted medals, the preview includes a day-to-day schedule of the fortnight's events and an international guide to television viewing.

With All the Shaking and the Mud Slides: Sleepless in L.A.

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Three weeks after the earthquake, this is still a city where people go to bed wearing shoes and contact lenses, with flashlights on their nightstands.

Chris Sheffield, a music-video producer, keeps a hard hat beside her — for her 5-month-old baby. Mrs. Sheffield and her husband, Patrick, are bolting their house to its foundations, their bookcases to the floor and their computer to the table.

With aftershocks so routine that people begin conversations by asking if you left the one last night, this has become a city of insomnia.

Patricia, Temkin, a real-estate agent, flew to Phoenix, Arizona, last week with her husband and their 13-year-old daughter just so they could all get some rest. They missed the aftershocks at 3:19 A.M. and 5:22 A.M. on Sunday. A lot of people say they have been going to Arizona to sleep.

Los Angeles has often been described as a city in denial —

of aging, of unhappy endings, of rain, of earthquakes. This week, there have been two straight days of torrential rains, causing mud slides in Altadena and Malibu, which are still recovering from November's raging fires. Dozens of homes were damaged, and hundreds of residents were evacuated.

As the residents of Malibu shoveled knee-deep mud from their driveways and hitched their Mercedes to tow trucks, they were like groggy boxers refusing to leave the ring. "It's the easy life here," Barry Moss, a semiretired aerospace engineer, insisted as he slogged through the muck in white clogs.

But it does not feel easy. Anxiety is running high everywhere. And these days Los Angeles feels like one huge disaster-preparedness classroom.

Pulling into a parking lot off Ventura Boulevard the other day, Linda Pearlman, a 24-year-old actress, popped open her earthquake-ready trunk. It was crammed with clothing, blankets, shoes, toilet articles, flashlights, bottled water and plenty of canned food. Her glove compartment now holds

her most prized possessions: a locket with a picture of her former boyfriend, a letter her father wrote her in 1976, a needlepoint ballerina sewn by her mother.

None of this behavior surprises the disaster-preparedness experts.

"It is referred to in the trade as a window of opportunity," said Dennis Mileti, the director of the Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center at the University of Colorado. "A friend of mine who lives in Woodland Hills called me and said, 'Dennis, where can I get that water pump you told me to get a year ago?'"

It may not last. Experience with past disasters has shown that the kind of increased awareness now being exhibited here usually lasts from 6 to 24 months, Mr. Mileti said.

Still, the proportion of Southern Californians who say they personally worry about earthquakes has been steadily increasing for the last 15 years. According to a Field Poll conducted after the earthquake, 27 percent of Southern

Californians say they worry about earthquakes, up from 18 percent in 1989 and 5 percent in 1979.

Veronica Bartoo is a new worrier. Before the earthquake, Ms. Bartoo had only one flashlight, with dead batteries, in a kitchen drawer. Now, she has working flashlights in every room of her Santa Monica house.

"I used to think earthquakes were a little exciting — like when it's thundering outside," said Ms. Bartoo, who owns two skin-care salons. "Now, it's serious." During facials these days, she and her clients talk about emergency plans: which out-of-state relatives they have designated as telephone checkpoints.

There is bottled water everywhere. Linda Steiner, the assistant director of public information for the University of California at Los Angeles, has two gallons under the desk in her office.

Jane Jacobson has 10 quarts in her house in North Hollywood, a haphazard selection of Mountain Spring.

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Dow Jones	Tris Index
Up 25.89	Down 0.14%
3,931.92	116.07

The Dollar	West close	previous close
DM	1.7575	1.755
Pound	1.4805	1.4859
Yen	108.35	108.75
FF	5.9655	5.983

Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain	0.800 Din
Cyprus	0.100
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.
Gibraltar	0.25
Great Britain	0.85
Egypt	E.P. 5000
Jordan	J.D. 1000
Kenya	K.S.H. 150
Kuwait	500 Fils
Malta	35 c.
Nigeria	50.00 Naira
Norway	15 N.Kr.
Oman	1.000 Rials
Qatar	8.00 Rials
Rep. (Ireland)	2.10
Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
South Africa	2 R.
U.A.E.	2.50 Dirh.
U.S. Mail	(Elev. 15.10)
Zimbabwe	200.00



Deng Xiaoping, 89, being closely supported, as he appeared on Chinese television on Wednesday. The film clip was from December, when he braved a Shanghai drizzle to visit a new bridge.

Deng, Gaunt and Frail, Appears On TV for the First Time in a Year

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service

BELING — Looking in ever frailer health, Deng Xiaoping, 89, China's paramount leader, appeared on national television Wednesday at a celebration in Shanghai marking the Lunar New Year.

A three-minute video clip on evening news programs was the first opportunity since last year at this time for China's 1.2 billion people to see the most influential retiree at the top of the Communist Party hierarchy.

A series of photographs of Mr. Deng celebrating his 89th birthday last Aug. 22 appeared in a Hong Kong newspaper the following month. Visibly thinner and supported on either side by two daughters, Deng Nan and Deng Rong, Mr. Deng was shown attending a reception during the afternoon given by Shanghai's mayor, Huang Ju, and other high Communist Party officials. Mr. Deng was shown at times smiling, waving or clapping with weak and unsteady hands. At other times, he evinced a vacant demeanor. The news broadcast also featured Mr. Deng wearing a scarf and overcoat, walking on Shanghai's Yangpu Bridge during a cold drizzle on Dec. 13 and, on Jan. 1, visiting the city's new Jiajiang Hotel.

Mr. Deng is believed to be suffering from Parkinson's Disease, diabetes and an unspecified cancer.

The state-run news programs did not broadcast the sound of any of Mr. Deng's reported statements at the reception, but remarks attributed to Mr. Deng were carried in dispatches by the official Xinhua press agency.

"I would like to wish the Shanghai people a happy spring festival," Mr. Deng was quoted as saying. Referring to the large scale redevelopment of Shanghai now underway, Mr. Deng said: "Shanghai has done a very good job. The Shanghai people have a special quality and character." As has been the custom of Mr. Deng's appearances for several years, his youngest daughter and biographer, Deng Rong, translates her father's utterances spoken in a thick Sichuanese accent to others. She then loudly repeats statements addressed to Mr. Deng into his good ear.

With his appearance on Wednesday, Mr. Deng ushered in the Year of the Dog, one of the 12 animals used to denote the special characteristics of each year in the Chinese lunar calendar.

North Korea Seems Unlikely to Bend On Nuclear Checks, Diplomats Say

Reuters

VIENNA — The International Atomic Energy Agency may have no choice but to seek United Nations Security Council action against North Korea if Pyongyang continues to refuse nuclear inspections, diplomats said Wednesday.

They said that North Korea could still offer a last-minute compromise before the agency's board of governors meets Feb. 21, but that prospects for full checks of declared atomic sites looked slim. "If nothing happens before the board meets, then it will be most probable they will choose to refer the issue to the Security Council," one diplomat said.

North Korea first refused to allow inspections of its suspected nuclear sites a year ago this month. Talks with the United States and

China, atomic energy agency resolutions and a warning from the Security Council have failed to nudge Pyongyang.

North Korea said last week that there was "no immediate prospect" of letting the IAEA conduct unconditional checks. Agency officials said Wednesday that they had received no further word from the Pyongyang government.

The director of Central Intelligence, James R. Woolsey, said Tuesday that North Korea might be about to recover more plutonium, a main ingredient in nuclear weapons, by shutting down an atomic reactor at Yongbyon, 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Pyongyang.

"They may decide to shut down their Yongbyon reactor soon, enabling them to extract fuel, reprocess, recover the plutonium and use it to produce weapons," Mr. Woolsey said.

But a North Korean diplomat in Beijing denied that on Wednesday. "We are not going to produce any plutonium," said Choe Han Chun, a counselor at the North Korean Embassy.

"We mentioned several times that we have no intention, and there is no necessity, to produce nuclear weapons."

The closure of the Yongbyon reactor would ring further alarm bells at the Vienna-based atomic energy agency, which has made clear it wants its nuclear inspectors to be present should the reactor be shut down.

Without inspections, the UN agency will be unable to give assurances that North Korea is complying with a nuclear safeguards agreement.

Indonesia and Nuclear Power: Mixture Worries Australians

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — An extensive nuclear power program being planned by Indonesia to meet growing demand for electricity could result in a catastrophic accident that would have a major impact on nearby countries, Australian critics fear.

Concern centers on the ability of Indonesian authorities to safely operate nuclear plants in a country that is prone to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Although a final decision has yet to be announced by Jakarta, President Suharto indicated recently that he had accepted the case for developing nuclear power to make Indonesia an advanced technological power in the 21st century.

"Nuclear power represents a source of energy with great potential," Mr. Suharto said. "History has shown that societies have been able to grasp and command science and technology, including nuclear power."

A influential group in the Indonesian government led by Jusuf Habibie, the research and technology minister, wants to press ahead with an ambitious program that calls for up to 12 large nuclear plants to be built in Java and Bali, the country's two most densely populated islands, in the next 25 years.

Last month, a Japanese consultancy concern completed a two-

year feasibility study on building the first 600-megawatt plant. It would be on the Muria Peninsula on the north coast of central Java, about 440 kilometers (270 miles) east of Jakarta. Nearby Mount Muria is a dormant volcano.

The study has not been made public. But Indonesian officials say it concluded that construction could safely proceed and that the \$1.2 billion plant could start producing electricity by 2004.

Companies from Japan, Taiwan, North America and Europe are competing for the project, and executives said they had been advised by Indonesian authorities that tenders might be called in 1995.

Clive Hamilton, an Australian who has just spent two years as a senior economic and environmental adviser to the National Planning Agency in Jakarta, said one of his main concerns was that "Indonesia does not, at the moment, have the technical expertise to safely operate nuclear power plants."

He said Indonesia was "an extremely unstable area geographically."

If nuclear power were developed there, he added, then Australia and other nearby countries, particularly Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei and Papua New Guinea, "should be very concerned because there is the potential of a major accident."

Wendy Lambourne, an analyst at the Peace Research Center at the Australian National University in

Canberra, said, "It will be a challenge for the foreign corporations likely to be constructing the nuclear plants to ensure higher standards are maintained."

In particular, she cited a "lack of local technical expertise along with the corruption and nepotism that is rife in the letting of contracts."

The Australian government has played down such concerns and said that it was ready to sell uranium to Indonesian nuclear plants under appropriate safeguards.

Indonesia's National Atomic Energy Agency has extensive experience in operating several nuclear research reactors. Still, Australia's conservative opposition has urged the government in Canberra to be prepared for a nuclear emergency if Indonesia goes ahead with the nuclear plant.

Environmental groups and several politicians in Indonesia have said that if oil and gas were in danger of running out, the country's need for electricity could be met more cheaply and safely by using indigenous coal and thermal power.

Apparently responding to fears the pro-nuclear lobby would steamroll a decision through the government, Mr. Habibie said that residents near the Muria site would be allowed to decide whether construction would proceed or not. But he did not say how such a decision would be made.

King of Zulus Threatens War Pretoria Must Cede Autonomy, He Says

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — In what some of his followers describe as a stunning display of independence, the king of the Zulus has demanded that South Africa cede him an entire province of 8 million people to rule as a sovereign monarchy.

According to Zulu and government officials, King Goodwill Zwelithini has told President Frederik W. de Klerk that he rejects South Africa's new constitution, will not abide by the results of the country's first free elections in April, and intends to secede with all territory the British conquered from his forebears.

There is almost no chance the king's demand will be accommodated, but it has cast an unexpected shadow over the country's hopes for peaceful, all-inclusive elections to April.

Although some government officials suspect a Machiavellian bar-

gaining maneuver, those to the king's political circle insist that he is serious, and that unless he is satisfied the Zulu areas of South Africa face civil war.

"The king has told President de Klerk that he wants the Zulu kingdom back as it was in 1838," said an official of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which is led by the king's chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. "Everything is much more difficult than it was."

Talks aimed at persuading Inkatha and rightist white parties to take part in the elections seemed deadlocked Tuesday.

The boldness said that barring major concessions from the government and the African National Congress in the next few days, they would boycott the election.

Parties have until Saturday to enter the elections, which will select a national parliament and provincial legislatures.

Chief Buthelezi and the rightist parties, united by fear of a domineering government run by the ANC, have demanded that powers of provincial governments be guaranteed against intervention by the central government.

Within the government and the ANC, which have already begun full-scale election campaigning, the prevailing view is that the king has long been little more than a pawn of Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi controls the royal budget. The king, in turn, delivers the support of traditional Zulus for Inkatha.

The government has been courted by the king with promises to protect his budget and symbolic status, hoping to woo the monarch away

from Chief Buthelezi and thus force the Inkatha leader to be more compromising.

According to some government officials, the king's abrupt demand for a real kingdom is a sign that he is still in league with Chief Buthelezi. The demand, these officials say, is a bluff contrived to make Chief Buthelezi's position seem more moderate.

Three Inkatha officials said this was a drastic misreading of Zulu politics.

According to these officials, Chief Buthelezi had stiffened his position to the talks after being rebuffed by the newly assertive king for not doing enough to defend royal interests.

The Inkatha officials say the rift between the chief and the king is a resurfacing of tensions buried since an open clash in the 1970s. At the time, the king, egged on by ambitious Zulu princes and a white government that found Chief Buthelezi too independent, set out to assume many of his chief minister's powers. Chief Buthelezi threatened to cut off his allowance.

Since then, the king and Chief Buthelezi have settled into a comfortable mutual dependency.

But now, the Inkatha officials said, the king senses a chance to assert himself. "Is the king playing a bad cop so as to put Buthelezi in a good light?" an Inkatha official mused. "Possible. But there is a real tension that has always been there. From my own knowledge, I think Buthelezi was genuinely shocked by the king's position. He has never favored an absolute monarchy or secession."

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Swiss Program Revives Debate On the Legalization of Drugs

The beginning of a new Swiss drug distribution program for addicts, using pure heroin provided only officially by a French company, has revived debate over legalization of hard drugs in Europe.

The Swiss program, begun recently in Zurich and six other cantons, is to provide heroin, morphine or methadone for three years to 700 volunteers under strict medical supervision. All those taking part are over 18, have unsuccessfully tried detoxification, and were found by doctors to be in a state of physical deterioration. The program aims to help them reduce their dependence and to cut down drug-related crime; in addition, social workers will try to help addicts find housing and work.

Swiss authorities had to obtain United Nations permission to buy 15 kilograms (33 pounds) of heroin from a French company, Francopha, because such purchases violate a Convention on narcotics control. Francopha in turn received authorization for the deal — kept secret until the heroin had

safely been transported to Switzerland — from the French government.

Alain Labrousse, director of a drugs monitoring organization in France, said he found it "surprising and paradoxical that the government approved such a sale even though it refuses to take part in a real debate on drug legalization."

In Portugal, Health Minister Paulo Mendonça said this week that the European Union should study legalization. "The notion that I can avoid crime by getting a drug addict and giving him drugs is, from a medical viewpoint, perfectly sound," he said.

And in Rotterdam, Police Chief Rob Hessing said that only by legalizing heroin sales and possession could smuggling be combated.

Around Europe

The entire panel of Gardeners' Question Time, one of the BBC's favorite radio programs, has defected to a commercial station. The five panelists left after the program's chairman, Stefan Buczacki, was dropped in a takeover aimed at attracting younger listeners, according to the commercial station, Classic FM.

"With Classic, the program will retain its honey flavor," said Mr. Buczacki. "As it will continue to be broadcast from village halls."

GQT, as fans call the BBC program, has

WORLD BRIEFS

French Fishermen to Vote on Strike

PARIS (AP) — In a stormy meeting that was to end a violent weeklong strike, representatives of France's fishermen decided on Wednesday to put the question to a full vote Thursday.

United States fish exporters, meanwhile, protested moves by the French government to limit imports, saying tons of frozen fish were left rotting at French airports.

Operations of smaller French vessels asserted that new government funding and measures to prop up prices were mainly helping larger producers, and they demanded more relief. Fishermen in the Brittany port of La Guinec-based Dominique Lapart, head of the nationwide Fishing Survival Committee, who urged them to return to work.

EU Angers Vatican on Homosexuals

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican harshly criticized a European Parliament resolution that homosexual couples should be allowed to marry and adopt children, saying Wednesday that "no man can take the place of a natural mother."

Homosexuality is an "aberrant deviation" and children adopted by homosexuals will bear the scars of suffering and frustration, said L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper. "Encouraging homosexual tendencies means overturning natural order, set by God at the moment of Creation," the newspaper said in an editorial.

The European Parliament resolution on Tuesday, which is not binding on the 12 European Union members, was drawn up by a German Green member of parliament, Claudia Roth, and was approved to a parliamentary vote in Strasbourg by 159 to 96. It also calls for an end to the prosecution of homosexuality as a public nuisance or gross indecency, and to discrimination in criminal, civil, contract and commercial law.

Georgia Vows to Protect Jewish Sites

TBILISI, Georgia (AP) — The Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, has ordered his government to protect Jewish historical sites after the recent desecration of a Jewish cemetery in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital.

Mr. Shevardnadze promised in his decree that he would not allow the disruption of "26 centuries of friendship between the Georgian and Jewish peoples."

Dozens of headstones in a Jewish graveyard in the Otchachala district of Tbilisi were destroyed by vandals in late January. To demonstrate that Georgia will not allow anti-Semitism to take hold, Mr. Shevardnadze set up a commission to protect Jewish religious and cultural monuments and ordered a team of investigators to try to find the people responsible for the graveyard incident.

For the Record

Jacques Attali, former president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has won symbolic damages of 1 franc to a libel suit against Le Point, a Paris weekly. The suit concerned a report that Mr. Attali had sought an apartment worth 5 million francs (\$837,000) from the government. (AFP)

Correction

A back-page article in the Feb. 4 editions incorrectly credited Johnny Mandel for writing the music for the television series "Peter Gunn." The composer was Henry Mancini.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Like Continental, USAir Cuts Fares

NEW YORK (AP) — USAir has cut the price of some business tickets in half and lopped up to 70 percent off leisure fares to answer to Continental Airlines' cheaper rates.

The lower prices, which apply to 96 destinations, are not a sale but new fares USAir will charge for the mostly short- to medium-haul routes, a spokesman said.

Continental said it would match USAir's prices on routes where they compete. Several other major carriers said they were studying the reductions and would probably match them on such routes.

French High-Speed Train Derails

BESANCON, France (AFP) — A high-speed train derailed at 105 kilometers per hour Wednesday while gathering speed in leaving Besancon, officials said. It apparently hit a buffer that had fallen off a freight train. No injuries were reported among the 200 people aboard.

On Dec. 21, a TGV ran off the tracks near the northern town of Chaulnes at about 300 kilometers (190 miles) per hour after the ground collapsed because of a cavity underneath dating from World War I. One person was injured.

The number of traffic deaths in France last year, at 9,052, was still the highest in Europe, the police said Wednesday. It was one and a half times as many as in Germany and twice as many as in Britain. (Reuters)

All Nippon Airways has announced that it will increase the distance between seat rows in business class by 25.5 centimeters, to 127 centimeters (50 inches), starting next month, and that seats will be recline an extra 10 degrees, to 49 degrees. (Reuters)

The U.S. Embassy in Cairo takes seriously Islamic militants' warnings to all foreigners to leave Egypt immediately, the U.S. State Department said, and has informed Americans in Egypt of the latest threats. (AP)

OVERHEARD



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THE AMERICAS / EXPORTING A LIFESTYLE

Health Costs Study: A Cautionary Note Budget Head Sees Savings Despite Big Projected Deficit

WASHINGTON — The director of the Congressional Budget Office cautioned on Wednesday against reading too much into his agency's calculation that President Bill Clinton's health-care plan would drive the United States deficit up by \$126 billion between 1995 and 2004.

The budget office director, Robert D. Reischauer, stressed that in that same time period, the plan would reduce the nation's medical bills by a third of a trillion dollars.

Mr. Reischauer told the Senate Finance Committee on Wednesday that without President Clinton's proposed caps on insurance premiums, the costs would be "quite a bit higher."

He urged legislators to "design a health-care plan that makes sense."

"You shouldn't let budgetary treatment dictate program design," he said.

After Mr. Reischauer's statement on Tuesday that the Clinton health plan would add more than \$120 billion to the deficit within a decade, the Republicans claimed that he had delivered a knockout blow to the president's proposal.

The House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, said that the budget office report made Mr. Clinton's plan "dead on arrival" and that the House should get on with writing its own bipartisan bill.

Democratic congressional leaders consulted with Mr. Clinton on Wednesday and said there was no reason to panic.

"It's not a problem," said the House majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, stressing that the report showed that the White House plan could cover all Americans and still cut medical bills in the long run.

"The differences are relatively small, and we will resolve them on the Hill," said Representative John Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee. "The president has the only sensible, workable plan that provides universal coverage for every American."

The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, itemized some of the positive points in the budget office analysis from the administration's perspective, including its projection that it would lower business health insurance costs by \$90 billion in 2004 alone.

Mr. Reischauer said that "the vast preponderance of that money would be returned to workers in the form of higher wages."

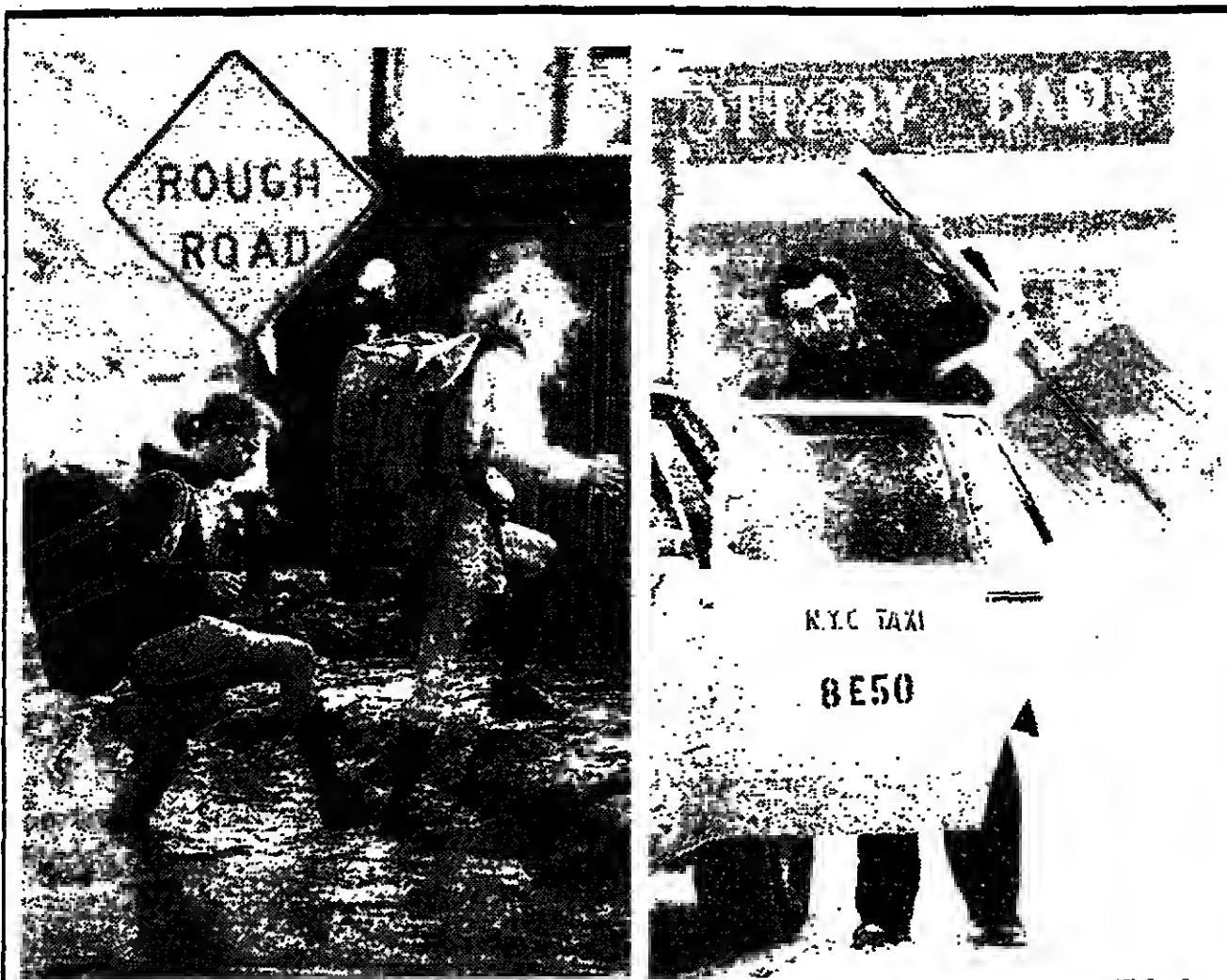
Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, who called himself one of only three Republican senators who support the idea of limiting insurance premiums, said it would be hard for Congress to muster "the will to stick with those caps."

By resisting White House arguments to keep most of the costs plan off-budget, Mr. Reischauer became an instant hero to Republicans. That gives them an opening to label as taxes the insurance premiums that employers would pay, and to claim that Mr. Clinton is calling for a huge tax increase.

Representative Richard K. Armey, Republican of Texas, chairman of the House Republican Conference, called the budget office report "a victory for good government and honest bookkeeping."

But Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said that when the smoke cleared, the budget office's analysis would be seen as "a solid vote of confidence in the administration's plan."

"The plan is sound economically," he said. "The numbers add up."



BATTILING THE ELEMENTS — Two residents of Malibu, California, wading across a mud-filled highway to get to their flooded apartment. Heavy rains touched off heavy mud slides in the area, where much protective vegetation had been burned away in recent fires. In New York, a man struggled into a taxi with his newly purchased snow shovel as storms renewed their assault on the area.

Prosecution Rests In N.Y. Bombing After 207 Witnesses

NEW YORK — After more than four months of testimony, the government has rested its case against the four defendants in the World Trade Center trial.

With the 207 witnesses the prosecution called to the stand and the 1,003 exhibits it presented to the jury, the prosecution was trying to produce an avalanche of circumstantial evidence.

Prosecutors rested their case on Tuesday after two final days of testimony by David Williams, who gave an overview of the evidence as the FBI's primary investigator of the terrorist bombing last Feb. 26.

Defense attorneys are expected to start presenting evidence later this week. It is considered unlikely, however, that any of the defendants will choose to take the witness stand.

The prosecution has built its case entirely on indirect evidence against four people it calls "foot soldiers," who are accused of constructing the bomb that devastated the World Trade Center, killing six people, injuring more than 1,000 and disabling the building for a month.

The chief prosecutor, Gilmore Childers, presented one element of circumstantial evidence after another to try to show that the defendants rented an apartment and a storage shed in New Jersey to mix chemicals for the bomb and had access to joint bank accounts to finance their endeavors.

One of the most discouraging moments for prosecutors occurred when a Jersey City gas station attendant was called to the stand to identify two defendants — Mohammed A. Salameh and Mahmud Abouhalima — who he said filled up their yellow rental van before the blast.

After accurately describing the physical features of Mr. Salameh and Mr. Abouhalima, the witness, Willie Hernandez Moosh, was asked to identify them in the courtroom. He unaccountably pointed to two members of the jury, leaving the courtroom rocking in laughter.

Witnesses said a third defendant, Nidal A. Ayyad, who held joint bank accounts with Mr. Salameh, ordered chemicals of the type investigators believe were used in the trade center bomb, purportedly for a second bomb. Again, the evidence was circumstantial.

Mohammed Ahmad Ajaj, the final defendant, was in jail on a passport violation at the time of the bombing. The government's theory is that Mr. Ajaj provided bomb-making manuals to the conspirators as early as September 1992, when he entered the country from Pakistan. (NYT, LAT)

Whether Nacho or Burger, It Sounds Appetizing to Asians

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Service

HONG KONG — The restaurant seemed strangely familiar: A Los Angeles Times news rack was nestled next to the front door. The L.A. Raiders were playing on the large-screen televisions overhead and yuppies at the bar munched buffalo wings and "Dodger Dogs."

The menu offered Rodeo Drive nachos, Santa Monica clam chowder and a vegetarian club sandwich. The ambience seemed straight out of Hollywood.

But barely visible, past the ocean signs in the polished plate glass, loomed the Bank of China building — an unmistakable Hong Kong landmark. Welcome to L.A. Café, a new restaurant chain, which is doing booming business by selling a slice of California to Asia.

"This wouldn't work in L.A., where it's old hat," said J.R. Robertson, an expatriate U.S. insurance executive who founded the restaurant a year ago. "We're selling the L.A. lifestyle, which seems exotic here. Asians are throwing away the values of older generations and this kind of place is different from anything they are used to."

While American gourmets increasingly experiment with the foods of Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and even Burma, Asian diners have been falling head over heels in love with American food — from Big Macs to Häagen-Dazs.

In fact, when the fast-food franchiser McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Singapore in 1982, it quickly became the biggest-selling McDonald's in the world. Now, 8 of the world's top 10 McDonald's are in Asia — 7 in Hong Kong and 1 in Beijing.

Take a stroll down Bangkok's Silom Road and you might think you had been transported to a suburban U.S. shopping mall. McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Swensen's Ice Cream and a Sizzler Steak House on one side of the avenue, Arby's and Burger King on the other.

Tony Roma's, a Dallas-based franchise chain that specializes in ribs, opened its doors to Singapore a year ago and has a line around the block every night. With only 130 seats, it sells 800 meals a day. Franchised by Indonesian entrepreneurs.

Tony Roma's has expanded to Hong Kong and to Jakarta, where every month it manages to sell a 20-foot container-load of pork ribs in the world's largest Muslim country; 15 more branches are to open in the region in the next three years.

"Business is just terrific, it's unreal," said Karl Faux, an Austrian hotelier who oversees Tony Roma's operations in Southeast Asia for its franchise owner, Mas Millenium. "Anything that is American is really hot right now."

Another company that is advancing to Asia is Kentucky Fried Chicken, now a subsidiary of PepsiCo Inc. and renamed KFC, with "the colonel" demoted to a peripheral role. Tim Lane, KFC's president for Asia, says that in the last four years the number of its chicken restaurants in Southeast Asia has risen from 250 to 600; the Japanese market has grown from 600 to 1,000. Thailand, where there were none as recently as 1989, has 50 KFC outlets.

"Chicken is a great concept for Asia because it's familiar and there are no health or religious issues," Mr. Lane said.

Although rents are often higher in Asia's congested cities than in the United States, increased business more than compensates. Mr. Lane said that while the typical KFC restaurant in the United States does \$200,000 a month in business, the average outlet in Asia takes in \$750,000.

Daniel Ng, a chemical engineer who became a millionaire as the Hong Kong franchise owner for McDonald's, recalled that in the early 1980s, many people warned him against entering the fast-food business. "Chinese won't eat hamburgers," he recalled being told.

Mr. Ng now owns 72 McDonald's in Hong Kong and 3 in China; he has a one-third interest in the Singapore franchise.

One thing that sets Asia apart from other regions is the relative strength of its families. Food outlets with the strongest appeal to families seem to have the most success. Some restaurant operators have found, however, that Asian tastes differ. In Thailand, Pizza Hut puts pineapple on some of its pizzas and hot sauce on the tables. KFC offers a "hot and spicy" version of the old standby for Asians accustomed to piquant food.

U.S. marketers also had to rethink strategies to accommodate cultural differences. The Hard Rock Café, for example, was a big success in Singapore and Jakarta, but stumbled in Thailand. For one thing, Thai customers were offended by the Hard Rock's legendary friendly waiters, who were encouraged to sit with the customers to take their orders, said James Choong, financial director of the restaurant. That was not used to sitting with servants.

Another complication was the name — many Thais considered a "soft" euphemism for a brothel. The company stuck with its name, but got its waiters to take orders standing up; business is slowly improving.

The Asian welcome, while warm, has not been universal. Many companies view with suspicion any hint that American values are being imported to their relatively conservative countries.

"We should not be swayed by the trend toward eating cornice food, including Western food," Indonesia's vice president, Try Sutrisno, warned in September.

\$500,000 Is Vindication For a Harassed Taxpayer

WASHINGTON — In what is almost certainly the largest payment ever by the Internal Revenue Service for harassing a taxpayer, the agency has written a \$500,000 check to a prominent Miami lawyer to settle his accusations that three vindictive agency employees violated his civil rights.

The lawyer, Daniel N. Heller, won the settlement last month after a struggle with the IRS that began in 1975 and that resulted in, among other things, Mr. Heller's serving four months in prison.

"This \$500,000 apology by the IRS is my total vindication," Mr. Heller said. "It proves I never cheated on my tax returns, never owed any money to the IRS, paid all my taxes on time and was totally innocent of the trumped-up charges filed against me."

Mr. Heller's troubles began when The Miami News, where he was general counsel, reported that an IRS team was engaged in illegal spying on the sexual and drinking habits of important local citizens. The newspaper gave the spying activity the name "Operation Leprechaun." The IRS, believing the newspaper obtained information from within the agency, asked Mr. Heller to identify the source. He refused, citing the First Amendment.

He had what a judge later called "a heated exchange of words" with one agent — a man the paper had identified as head of the spy operation. "They were very menacing and very threatening to me," Mr. Heller said in a telephone interview.

After filing his tax return for 1976, Mr. Heller was investigated for tax evasion, with one of the three agents on his case turning out to be the head of "Operation Leprechaun." In 1982, he was indicted and convicted.

Away From Politics

- A reporter for The Tribune Chronicle of Warren, Ohio, Lisa A. Abraham, has been in jail three weeks, longer than any American reporter in a decade, because she refused to testify before a grand jury about an interview she conducted with a county official accused of improper use of government funds.
- A storm that dumped another blanket of heavy snow across the United States has followed that up with a sheen of ice in the North. "It's not going to thaw, it's going to be solid ice on top of whatever we have," a National Weather Service forecaster said, predicting a foot (30 centimeters) of snow on top of the record 8.9 inches (23 centimeters) that fell Tuesday at Newark International Airport.
- Execution by hanging is constitutional, a sharply divided federal appeals court has ruled in San Francisco. By a 6-to-5 vote, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the claim of a triple-murderer, Charles R. Campbell, who argued that death by hanging constituted "cruel and unusual punishment."
- A California grand jury considering child sex abuse charges against the pop star Michael Jackson heard testimony from the actor Marlon Brando's son, Mike, who has worked for Mr. Jackson as a bodyguard. Last month, Mr. Jackson, 35, reached a settlement with a 14-year-old who said the entertainer had molested him. (NYT, AP, LAT)

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton's New Anti-Drug Plan

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton unveiled an anti-drug plan Wednesday that puts added emphasis on treatment and prevention, calling it an approach that is "both smart and tough."

Overall, the \$132 billion proposal would increase anti-drug funding by \$1 billion — the first increase in anti-drug spending in two years. It also represents a departure from the drug-fighting philosophy of the Bush administration.

The plan increases spending for prevention and treatment by \$826.5 million — or 18 percent — to \$5.4 billion. Mr. Clinton says the plan seeks to put 140,000 more hard-core drug users into drug treatment in the next year.

"No nation can fight crime and drugs without dealing honestly and forthrightly with the problem of drug addiction," Mr. Clinton said. (AP)

Panel Clears Talbot Nomination

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved Strobe Talbot's nomination to be deputy secretary of state Wednesday after pressing the former journalist on his views on Israel.

The committee voted, 17 to 2, to send Mr. Talbot's nomination to the full Senate for confirmation, with Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and Hank Brown, Republican of Colorado, dissenting. The nomination came under some fire because of Mr. Talbot's writings when he was a correspondent for Time magazine, which critics said displayed bias against Israel.

Mr. Talbot, Mr. Clinton's close friend since they were Rhodes scholars and roommates at Oxford University 25 years ago, is currently the State Department's ambassador-at-large for Russia and the other former Soviet republics. Another old friend from Oxford, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich, was on hand at the confirmation hearing Tuesday in support of Mr. Talbot.

Several national Jewish groups and at least two Republican senators, Connie Mack of Florida and Alfonse D'Amato of New York, have come out against the nomination since last week, when the Zionist Organization of America drew attention to Mr. Talbot's writings.

During the hearing, Mr. Talbot said he had at times deviated from his "core beliefs" on Israel "in the heat of forensic and journalistic battle." But he said that he had always believed the U.S.-Israel relation was unshakable. (AP)

Senate Approves 4 as Envoys

WASHINGTON — The Senate approved the nominations of four Democratic loyalists to ambassadorial posts after a four-month delay caused by questions over their foreign policy expertise.

M. Larry Lawrence, a San Diego developer and hotel owner, was confirmed as ambassador to Switzerland by a 76-to-19 vote. The other three, K. Terry Dornbush for the Netherlands, Sidney Williams for the Bahamas, and Thomas Siebert for Sweden, were approved by a voice vote.

Mr. Lawrence was singled out last year by the American Foreign Service Association for his lack of foreign affairs experience and allegations of irregularities in his campaign contributions to the Democratic Party.

Mr. Dornbush has given more than \$250,000 to the Democratic Party over the past three elections, and Mr. Lawrence almost \$200,000. Mr. Williams is married to Representative Maxine Waters of California. Mr. Siebert was a classmate of Mr. Clinton's at Georgetown University. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala: "In this administration, there are so many women at high levels that you literally can move a major policy issue all the way to the president's desk without ever touching a man's hands." (WP)

2 Top Pentagon Aides Take Aim At Balanced-Budget Amendment

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's two senior officials have taken an unwelcome stance against the latest plan for a balanced-budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry and General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have told Congress that the amendment would probably force large and immediate cuts in the discretionary portion of the federal budget, about half of which goes to the military.

"We are for, as I suppose most American citizens are for, a balanced budget," Mr. Perry said Tuesday. But under the proposed amendment, which would mandate a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can conclude that it would have a devastating effect on our ability to maintain an adequate defense structure."

General Shalikashvili said he was reluctant, as a bipartisan military official, to enter into a "politically charged" debate, and then he did. "I fully align myself with Secretary Perry on this issue," he said.

Mr. Perry's assessment of the effect on military programs assumed that Congress would balance the budget by cutting discretionary

CANCER: Are Newer Generations at Greater Risk?

Continued from Page 1

into account. They were calculated as simple fractions: the number of new diagnoses (or deaths) for a given age group divided by the size of the population in that group. This made the rates "age-adjusted."

The researchers divided cancer into two groups: those such as lung, larynx, esophagus and mouth, likely to be caused in part by smoking; and all others, such as colon, breast, cervix and lymph node, in which smoking plays little role.

They then looked at two trends: the change in cancer rates during the 15-year period, and changes in the risk of getting cancer among different age-group "cohorts" of

people born between 1888 and the mid-1950s. Only data on whites were used because cancer statistics for other racial groups for 1973 to 1987 were not reliable, the researchers said.

Among the findings:

- In the 15 years between 1973 and 1987, the overall mortality rate dropped 19 percent for people in the 65- to 74-year-old age group. Deaths from cardiovascular disease dropped 36 percent, but deaths from cancer rose 8 percent.
- During the 15-year period, the rate of new smoking-related cancers in women rose by 50 percent, but stayed steady in men. The rate of cancer not related to smoking, in contrast, stayed stable in women but rose about 20 percent in men.
- Women born in the 1920s and 1930s had a risk six times greater of developing a smoking-related cancer than women born between 1888 and 1897 — a finding that reflects the explosive increase in women's smoking in mid-century.

SLEEPLESS: Aftershocking

Continued from Page 1

Oregon Spring, Sparkletts, Evian and Crystal Geyser. "Everywhere I go when I see water, I buy it," said Ms. Jacobson, a psychic.

Last week, Karen K. Ross, a psychologist, and Matt Healy, a marriage therapist, gave a free earthquake stress seminar at a church in Brentwood. Ms. Ross gave a demonstration in deep breathing, which she advised for anxiety and fear of aftershocks.

Mr. Healy put in a good word for denial. "Denial gets a bad rap," he said. "Denial allows you to have a full bladder and drive anyway."

Peter Berrocal, a real-estate manager who was there, shared his own post-earthquake, stress-busting technique: counting to 100. "I don't drive," he said. "I take taxis. I say to the taxi driver, 'Excuse me, you may think I'm crazy, but I need you to count to 100 with me; I'll pay you extra.' I give them \$5. Then we sort of chant together."

There are all kinds of ways of coping with aftershocks. Frank Simonelli, a marketing consultant in Beverly Hills, eats doughnuts. Rick Sherman, the West Coast marketing manager for Geffen Records, said that on the advice of a therapist he had taught his 2-year-old son, Andy, to yell, "Go away, big boom, go away!"

The earthquake has altered life here in all sorts of ways. With some freeways shut down, and those that are open more crowded than ever, thousands of people have taken public transportation for the first time.

Before the earthquake, the Santa Clarita route, from the Antelope Valley to downtown Los Angeles, carried 950 passengers a day, according to Peter Hidalgo, a spokesman for Metrolink. On Jan. 25, 21,000 passengers rode that line, though the number is now at 10,000 a day.

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Herald Tribune

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The Rest Is Up to Beijing

The State Department's annual review of human rights paints a grim picture of China's police state, documenting torture, forced confessions and long imprisonment for ideological "crimes." The White House must decide this spring on China's continued access to low American tariffs; the report is a reminder of how far Beijing still has to go to meet the conditions that President Bill Clinton set down in an executive order last May.

That order set only two firm conditions: that China ease restrictions on emigration and comply with its own promises to stop exporting goods made by enslaved prisoners. It also called on Beijing to demonstrate significant progress on releasing political prisoners, ending forced abortion and sterilization, ending religious persecution, allowing medical treatment for prisoners, protecting Tibet's cultural heritage and stopping the jamming of Voice of America broadcasts.

For the administration, and for most human rights activists, renewal of trade privileges is the goal, but not if Beijing makes a mockery of reasonable U.S. conditions. The administration's final decision will most likely hinge on three things: the fate of some 100 political prisoners about whom Washington has expressed special concern; negotiations for Red Cross inspections of Chinese prison camps;

and China's follow-through on its agreement to allow U.S. inspection of sites where the production of slave labor exports has been alleged.

Beijing has made some promising human rights gestures in the early weeks of this year, so it is reasonable to hope that renewal will be possible, although probably some conditions will still need to be attached.

Some argue — correctly — that China's continued economic contact with the West has a positive influence on human rights, and that to end China's trade privileges would isolate further those Chinese who are struggling for democracy. However, the United States now buys one-third of China's exports and provides Beijing with its only significant hard currency. To lose trade privileges would be a severe blow for Beijing. America has a lot more leverage over China than it ever exercised in the years of George Bush's presidency.

The challenge for President Clinton is to balance America's humane values with legitimate U.S. business and strategic interests, including the need for Chinese cooperation in discouraging North Korea from developing nuclear weapons. The best way to achieve that balance is to keep human rights demands modest and achievable. Mr. Clinton's 1993 executive order did that. The rest is up to Beijing.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hear the Budget Noises

It is a ritual, and not an altogether healthy one, that as soon as a president's budget lands, the opposition party takes off on the attack. Democrats usually attack Republican presidents for going after worthy domestic programs. Republicans attack Democratic presidents for spending too much altogether, except perhaps on defense. The rules generally held this week, with Republicans complaining that President Bill Clinton was cutting the deficit too little and defense too much. But before the partisan battle begins in earnest, it is worth examining some of the choices that Mr. Clinton has actually made. Whatever else is true of his new budget, it clearly reflects the constraints of the two big deficit reduction deals of recent years, one passed under George Bush in 1990, the other pushed by Mr. Clinton last year. Both deals forced a pro-government president to take some major whacks at government.

For example, Mr. Clinton's budget for housing includes a big increase in funding for programs for the homeless — from \$823 million in 1994 to \$1.63 billion for 1995. But to pay for this he has sharply cut spending on public housing.

In the Health and Human Services budget, Mr. Clinton includes a major increase in financing for Head Start, along with increases for immunization and drug treatment programs and for research at the National Institutes of Health. But he slashes the fuel assistance program for low-income people by more than \$1 billion.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wish the New Boy Well

"When was the last time you saw Michael Jordan nervous?" the Chicago White Sox general manager Ron Schuler asked on Monday. Amid the astonishment and occasionally childish speculation over Mr. Jordan's decision to play professional baseball, the question is a good one to keep in mind.

Some see the whole thing as a grab for more money, by Mr. Jordan and by the White Sox owner Jerry Reinsdorf, who now has an instant gain attraction in Nashville, where Mr. Jordan will start learning his new trade. Others ask why Mr. Reinsdorf gave this man a chance over others who have paid him more and whom he has promised. The answer is that Michael Jordan is a phenomenal talent, and it is a fascinating experiment — as if Albert Einstein had decided to give up physics to try

finding a cure for cancer. Somebody, somewhere, would have given him a research grant.

Mr. Jordan will keep his lucrative endorsements whether he plays baseball or not. He is hardly in need of money or fame, although cynics may see this as a publicity buildup for a return to basketball. Fans, incurable romantics, will prefer to believe that what he really needed — as he said when he retired from basketball — was a challenge. Something to get nervous about. It's a long shot; as more than one major league player pointed out, he has not yet faced a good curve ball. If he wins him, he will win. In basketball, Michael Jordan long ago left behind the fear of failure and the opportunity to grow. Now he has both.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Why the Gun to Japan's Head?

Last July, Bill Clinton said that "there is no more important bilateral relationship than our relationship with Japan." Indeed, the American president said this was a fact that "bears repeating." We share that fact. And we think Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa might find it bears repeating when he sits down with the president in Washington to find out what the "black America" thinks it is doing with its Asia policy. Washington's policy seems curiously designed to alienate long-time friends while letting armed enemies off the hook.

American badging [of Japan] comes just as increasing globalization is impressing upon Japan that it is no longer possible to run a Robinson Crusoe economy and remain competitive. In the midst of a revolution — no less than the best-up of Japan Inc. — Mr. Clinton has managed to give the Japanese the moral high ground on free trade.

In almost every corner of Asia, the administration's policies have met with bafflement. [On China, what Asia would like to see is a policy that puts increased pressure for liberalization through trade and investment. Instead,

Mickey Kantor claws back China's textile quotas and gleats about imposing a new one on silk. The White House has done what no one in 1989 would have thought possible: created sympathy for Beijing.

One is not an argument against American leadership; just the opposite. But America will better serve its own interests and goals if it draws them far more narrowly and leads by example, especially on trade liberalization.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

For years, America has been urging Japan to loosen the grip of powerful bureaucrats on industry, stimulate domestic consumer demand and cut red tape — all measures designed to spur Japanese to buy more foreign goods. Japan now has a prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, who wants to do all that. So what does Washington do? Put a gun to his head and cock the hammer. Washington calls this approach "voluntary import expansion." What it amounts to is an affirmative-action program for U.S. industry. If you cannot win Japanese consumers through honest competition, set up quotas that force them to buy American.

— The Globe and Mail (Toronto).

Nations Can Resolve to Act, but Europe Isn't a Nation

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The tragedy of Bosnia has demonstrated the bankruptcy of the idea of collective international responsibility and action. The belief that it is up to "the international community" to do something in Yugoslavia has proved the decisive obstacle to anything serious being done. Only nations act. That is what has been demonstrated.

Serbia, in 1991 a nation but not yet a state, launched this war. The Croatian nation,

'Europe' will have an international role when the individual nations of Europe resume the burden of judging and acting on their own.

which had contributed to provoking the war, retaliated against the Serbs. Subsequently a Bosnian nation, which before did not really exist, was created by the war and now has begun to impose its will upon events, to the dismay of Serbs and Croats.

The international community — in all of its guises, United Nations, European Union, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, NATO — has proved incapable of an effective response because it is internally divided. There is no international community with a coherent common view of Yugoslavia or a capacity for common action.

The idea that there is such a community derives from the conviction that there ought

to be one. The lethal rivalries of nationalism and national self-aggrandizement during the last two centuries have inspired two attempts to establish international quasi-governments, or agencies of international order: the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Both were founded on the false notion that a parliament of the world's governments represents the will of the world's peoples. Those peoples have themselves been sentimentally thought to possess common interests that outweigh their national differences, and to be fundamentally disposed — as peoples, not nations — toward peace and altruism. Evidence in the contrary, as in Yugoslavia, has generally tended to be disregarded.

The United Nations includes a limited number of democratic nations, and these are only erratically devoted to justice and a better life for others than themselves. The UN membership otherwise is composed of self-aggrandizing authoritarian governments of various hues, or frankly despotic ones.

Nations usually concern themselves with the fortunes of others only when it suits their own interests. There are exceptions, but not many. Altruism exists but is rarely disinterested. The international interventions of the United States government, from World War I to the Gulf War, have invariably been produced by a theory or ideological conviction that American interests ultimately were implicated.

The permanent members of the Security Council — only three of them, colonial democracies — decide what the United Na-

tions does. This, in practice, has meant that in the absence of the Soviet veto the United Nations has mostly done what the United States has wanted, from the 1950 intervention in Korea to the 1991 intervention in Iraq.

Only nations are responsible actors. Even when they act collectively it is allied action, not community action. There is a fundamental difference. Nations are responsible, communities are not. Alliances add up to more than their individual members because all have agreed on what to do. Communities add up to less, because their members do not necessarily agree, yet everyone has had to be brought along for the community to act at all.

The 12 countries of the European Union have been unable to agree on a common program of action and risk with respect to Yugoslavia because they have never reached a common agreement on how their interests are at stake. Even the European demand that Sarajevo's siege be lifted, issued after Monday's meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels, had to be equivocal in order to reconcile the new belligerence of France and Belgium with Greece's reluctance to endorse any ultimatum to the Serbs. The European 12, plus the United States, simply do not see the Yugoslav issue in the same way. Hence they have been incapable of collective action.

The 12 countries have set for themselves the goal of a common foreign policy. The fundamental lack of logic of this has once again been shown in the Yugoslav crisis.

A European Union in economic and social matters is possible because its members have common economic and social interests, as well as a consciousness of themselves as a

historical and cultural community. But the members of the European Union do not have a common view of their foreign policy interests, or any geopolitical conception of a world role for Europe. There is a common interest in collective security against external aggression, an interest in peace, a concern to defend the values of Western political civilization. That does not add up to a foreign policy.

Since 1945 the Western community has pretended that the "Western community" was doing this or that, when in fact it was the United States that was doing it, with the allies following. On Yugoslavia there has been no American leadership, hence no action beyond the humanitarian.

The lesson of Yugoslavia, coming at a time of qualified American disengagement from Western leadership, is that no international community exists to take over the responsibilities the United States is putting aside. Europe cannot do so because "Europe" has no foreign policy — and cannot have one.

The lesson is that only individual nations have foreign policies. "Europe" will have an international role, and the capacity to deal with Yugoslavia and the crises that will follow the Yugoslav crisis, when the individual nations of Europe have resumed the burden of judging and acting on their own. Nations still are the only responsible political units.

The demonstration of that fact is provided by the abandoned Bosnian nation, which is doing more to save itself, and the values of liberal democracy, than either "Europe" or the United States, or both together.

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A Rescue Plan for Bosnia in Three Words: Lift, Arm and Strike

By Kemal Kurspahic

ARLINGTON, Virginia — To write or to sit in silent tribute to the innocent victims of a heinous crime in my Sarajevo?

At least 66 people were killed and more than 200 badly wounded in the marketplace close to the cathedral in the heart of old Sarajevo last Saturday. Coldhearted murderers aimed their deadly 120mm mortar shell at the saddest place in the saddest city in the world: at a market where there is no money to sell and where there is no goods to buy, and where desperate people, old, women with children, unarmed civilians, search for things they haven't seen for almost two years.

It was the single deadliest massacre among so many committed against civilians in the Bosnian capital by Serbian forces besieging it.

CNN's cameras at the site of the crime recorded angry voices yelling "Thank you, Mr. Butros Ghali, thank you, President Clinton." Of course, these people don't blame the two leaders for the killing. In Sarajevo even children know well

who is shooting at them. Confused, the media regularly report that Muslims accuse Serbs and Serbs accuse Muslims, although there is not a single incident to prove the perverse idea that Muslims massacre their own children.

Those cries represent Sarajevo's shock and disbelief that authorities with the power to stop the crimes could just stand by. It is less than three weeks since the NATO summit in Brussels issued another threat that air strikes might be used against Serbs if the strangulation of Sarajevo continued or if they did not allow opening of the Tuzla airport or replacement of Canadian peacekeepers in besieged Srebrenica.

I agreed with President Bill Clinton's warning to NATO leaders not to make that threat if they did not mean to conduct air strikes. If they were serious in unanimously issuing that statement, they had to act on the very day the summit was over. That day Serbs shelled Sarajevo,

massacring another nine civilians.

There were three other challenges to the responsible world leadership. Two weeks ago, a shell killed six children sledding near apartment buildings in the working-class neighborhood of Alipasani Polje.

Last Friday, another Serbian shell exploded in the neighborhood of Dobrinja, which was built as the Olympic Village for the Winter Olympic Games 10 years ago, killing eight people, mostly women waiting in line for humanitarian aid.

And on Saturday — you all saw what happened.

My city is living, and dying, under a triple death sentence. First, from Serbian guns aiming at and hitting civilian neighborhoods, markets, hospitals, helpless citizens.

Second, from misery. In the midst of a second winter of terror, Sarajevo is without heat and without food, water, electricity or gas supplies.

Third, from international indifference. The civilized world just watches

us being exterminated, shows no will to protect us and even imposes an arms embargo that deprives us of the right to self-defense. The arms embargo, which prevents the victim from defending himself, is the only international resolution actually being implemented in Bosnia.

What is happening is not civil war. It is more a war against civilization: against living together in a multiethnic, multi-religious, multicultural society of tolerance. Besieging and massacring Sarajevo, Radovan Karadzic's Serbs are killing that civilization. People at my newspaper Oslobođenje — my Serbian deputy — who is replacing me while I am in the United States, our Serbian reporters and columnists would have no problem identifying who are the bad ones and who the good ones.

For the civilized world, it is long since time to stop the killing of Bosnia and her people.

Inaction amounts to complicity in a crime. It encourages fascism to spill over through the Balkans and Europe, making "national security

interests" much harder to defend than now. What could be done? Three things in just three words: lift, arm and strike.

Lift the arms embargo against the country under aggression to give it a fair chance for self-defense.

Arm Bosnians who are exposed to terror by the huge arsenal of the Yugoslav army's heavy weaponry.

Strike from the air those artillery positions from which Sarajevo and other Bosnian cities have been terrorized for almost two years now.

That would help create a balance of forces and a more favorable atmosphere for real peace negotiations. The current blackmail against Bosnia to accept realities created by force promises only to divide the country along ethnic lines and to invite new years of ethnic tensions, violence and even more "cleansing."

The writer is editor in chief of the daily Oslobođenje, which has published throughout the siege of Sarajevo. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Japan: Inevitable Political Reform Before Economic Change

By Stephen Bosworth

TOKYO — For nearly four decades, the relationship between Japan and the United States stood as a great success story. In a remarkably brief time, the two countries passed from bitter enmity to close alliance. The rise of a common adversary, the former Soviet Union, was a key factor. But the relationship came to be much more than a security alliance.

The two nations developed an unprecedented degree of economic interdependence, of great benefit to both.

And despite deep differences of culture and history, the two countries have come to share a set of political values about how nations should behave toward each other and how governments should behave toward the people they govern.

Why, then, is the relationship now so charged with political tension, economic friction and, if opinion polls are accurate, growing mutual disenchantment among both publics?

Why, on the eve of Friday's meeting in Washington between President Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, are Americans ominously saying that no deal is better than a bad deal, while Japanese warn that this time "no" really means "no"? Deadlines loom. Cabinet officers have been on urgent missions back and forth across the Pacific.

A partial explanation lies in the

changed global environment. The end of the Cold War removed some of the old glue of the alliance. Japan's economic rise, particularly within Asia, altered the architecture of the relationship. No longer so dependent on the American security shield, and eager to play a larger political role in Asia, Japan has begun to define its interests and set its policies with less regard to the United States.

Tokyo's flirtation with membership in the Malaysian-sponsored East Asian Economic Caucus, from which the United States would be excluded, and its coolness to American enthusiasm for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum are two examples of Japan's willingness to pursue a course apart from, even opposed to, that of the United States.

But more fundamentally, the problems in the U.S.-Japanese relationship result from internal conditions in the two countries. The United States has become preoccupied with its domestic condition. The economy is performing better than in recent years, but the public mood remains sour. In the last 20 years Americans have suffered declining real wages, stagnant family incomes, rising crime and growing anxiety about economic and personal security.

Still Waiting for Recovery

By Miron Mushkat

HONG KONG — Waiting for a long and frustrating experience. Many households presumably will have a positive attitude toward increases in taxes, even if it means savings by an amount close to the current tax reduction. This would leave private consumption levels largely unchanged.

The preoccupation with taxes has diverted attention from other serious problems, particularly those plaguing the banking and property sectors. They should loom larger on the agenda of the economic crisis management team in Tokyo. While these problems may not lead themselves to simple Keynesian remedies, experience suggests that they respond to unconventional forms of policy therapy.

The single-minded pursuit of a fiscal cure may have prevented the monetary engine from shifting into higher gear. Interest rates in Japan, if adjusted for inflationary expectations, are too high for this stage of the business cycle. An even more accommodating monetary policy is needed.

The writer, chief economist for Asia at Lehman Brothers in Hong Kong, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

ly no tangible benefits because, in part, of the sharp deterioration in government finances.

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The writer, chief economist for Asia at Lehman Brothers in Hong Kong, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Correction

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, correctly named in a first and second reference, was misspelled in subsequent references in "At Best a Very Qualified Optimism" on this page on Tuesday.

The same regulations, policies, corporate behavior and public attitudes that create a bias against consumption make Japan far less accessible to foreign goods and foreign companies than it is, for example, the United States. And therein lies the core of the political problem between the two countries.

As long as Americans were not so concerned about their domestic conditions and the Japanese economy was smaller, the asymmetry of access between the two economies did not matter so much. Now it does.

The tough question is what to do about it. The Clinton administration has pursued essentially the same policy on the trade issue as the Reagan and Bush administrations. This policy flows in part from a long-standing strain of legalism in American foreign policy — a faith that if the United States can just persuade other countries to sign the right contract, its problems will be resolved.

Thus the Clinton administration has concentrated its political energies on negotiating a so-called framework for a new economic partnership. The framework agreement provides for ongoing negotiations to open further sectors of the Japanese market, including the fixing of quantitative guidelines against which to measure progress.

The Japanese, who have gained much experience in bilateral market-opening negotiations with the United States in recent years, probably will go along with much of a framework agreement, as they did with the Structural Impediments Initiative of the Bush administration. Thus far, however, they have resisted the setting of quantitative standards. They fear that these would soon become targets which, if not met, would prompt unilateral U.S. trade sanctions.

In the end, this disagreement may be papered over to avoid an open crisis at the Clinton-Hosokawa summit. Then again it may not. Either way, the cost to the overall balance of

U.S.-bilateral interests with Japan in terms of political friction and public acrimony will be high.

An American administration cannot ignore the desire of access to Japanese markets. But Washington should understand that while it can outpace the Japanese, the serious structural changes needed to solve the problem must come from within Japan. The Japanese must see a reorientation of the economic system as being in their own interest, not just a gesture of political accommodation with the United States.

The shift in economic priorities will require dramatic change in Japanese politics. Fortunately, that change now seems to be under way.

The postwar political structures are collapsing. After 38 years in control of the Japanese government, the Liberal Democratic Party suddenly finds itself in the opposition. The Socialists, long the predictable opposition, find themselves, rather uncomfortably, in the governing coalition. Japan's huge urban middle class is beginning to assert itself politically, and a new generation of aspiring politicians has begun to vie for support from that middle class with calls for clean government and economic deregulation for the benefit of consumers.

Political reform may not come quickly in Japan, although the pace of change in the last few months has been breathtaking. But political reform is inevitable. With it will come economic change, relief from the bias against consumption and greater openness to foreign products. Indeed, the desire for economic change is much of what the pressure for political reform is all about.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, is president of the U.S.-Japan Foundation, a private nonprofit body that sponsors leadership exchange programs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Balkan Bandage

PARIS — The storm which recently appeared to threaten the peace of Europe, in the direction of Montenegro, has passed away — until it forms again. It was caused by an attempt on the part of the Albanian tribes to avenge the death of a number of their fellows at the hands of the Montenegrins. The Turkish Government recognized the danger which was imminent and intervened. The Governor of Scutari sent for the Albanian leaders, and assured them that the Sultan would take up their cause, promising that the Montenegrins would admit that they were in the wrong. The Albanians consented to wait.

possibility of his being extradited with the Kaiser, the ex-Kroprinz said: "They'll never get me, they'll never get me — alive. They want my head and I know it. ... Clemens and Lloyd George are looking for some one to put the whole blame for the war on. They're looking for scapegoats. And they've picked my father and myself to be the goats. Clemens is a bloodthirsty old man."

1944: France Is Bombed

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The steady bomb barrage along the French invasion coast advanced 100 miles inland today [Feb. 9], more than 200 American B-29 Superfortresses sticking at railroad yards and repair shops at Tergnier. All the bombs marked the Meuse's deepest penetration of the Continent and apparently was a surprise to the Germans, who had been allowing Allied planes to pound the coastal area with virtually no opposition for the last few weeks.

1919: Prince's Defiance

LONDON — Cables from New York reproduce some interesting statements made by the ex-Kroprinz of Germany to a "New York World" correspondent at Wieringen. Asked what he thought about the



International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1857

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Director de la Publicación: Richard D. Sullivan

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92501 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Tel.: (1) 46 57 95 00; Fax: Circulation, 46 57 06 51; Advertising, 46 57 52 12.

Editorial: (1) 46 57 95 00; Fax: Circulation, 46 57 06 51; Advertising, 46 57 52 12.

Subscriptions: (1) 46 57 95 00; Fax: Circulation, 46 57 06 51; Advertising, 46 57 52 12.

Printed in the U.S.A. by the International Herald Tribune, Inc., 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92501 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Postmaster: Please send address changes in U.S.A. to International Herald Tribune, Inc., 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92501 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Please send address changes in U.S.A. to International Herald Tribune, Inc., 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92501 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Subscription prices: U.S.A. and possessions, \$120 per year in advance; Canada, \$130; Europe, \$150; Japan, \$180; elsewhere, \$200. Single copies, \$5.00. Payment in U.S. dollars only. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions.

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OPINION

Given Good Times, Clinton Can Win the Budget Debate

By E. J. Dionne

WASHINGTON — What a difference a year makes. When President Bill Clinton presented his first budget last February, Washington could talk of nothing but the need to reduce the deficit. Absent "tough action" and "bitter medicine" to blot out the red ink, it was said, the country faced economic turmoil and a rebellion of the voters, not to mention locusts, plagues and only God knew what other catastrophes.

When Mr. Clinton presented his budget Monday, there were still some voices concerned about the deficit, but the fever had passed. The policy now showing the deficit way down the list of problems worrying the public, raising the question: Is public (and elite) opinion fickle, or have circumstances really changed?

The administration would like to argue that its own deficit reduction program has done the trick. After all, a deficit that had been nearly \$300 billion in 1992 is coming down to \$176.1 billion this year. "We have ended debt and broken the gridlock of the past," Mr. Clinton said in a triumphant budget message.

The Republicans may have inadvertently helped Mr. Clinton make this point when they pretended that last year's deficit package included big taxes on the middle class. It did not — most of the taxes were on the well-to-do. But the more the Republicans talked about how draconian Mr. Clinton's tax plan was, the more the country was persuaded that the president had done something important.

But the passing of the deficit obsession has as much to do with the economic recovery as with anything Democrats or Republicans did. As a practical matter, the recovery itself brought the deficit down by increasing the government's tax revenues and decreasing spending for programs that kick in to ease the pain of recessions. George Bush's deficit reduction plan appeared to fail because its passage was followed by an economic slowdown. The Clinton deficit reduction plan looks better because it was followed by a recovery. Timing may have been the biggest difference between the two plans.

Besides, the deficit never mattered to people as much as bigger questions, such as how the economy was performing and how the government was spending their money. When people told pollsters that they were worried about the deficit, many figured that high deficits were responsible for the economic sluggishness of the Bush years. If the economy is growing, many people do not care about deficits, which is why Ronald Reagan got away with rolling up such big ones.

The deficit was also a shorthand for people's complaints about how government worked. Some fiscal conservatives would like the government to do less on principle, and they would feel that way even if there were no deficits. For them, "cut the deficit" really meant "cut the size of government." Many other Americans had no objection to government on

principle, but did not think the government was doing anything for them. They assumed the government must be wasting what it was spending. So they, too, said, "cut the deficit."

Ross Perot did well when he could use the deficit to unite these quite different groups. Mr. Perot's eclipse began in earnest after he was pummeled by Vice President Al Gore in last year's NAFTA debate, but its main cause is the declining importance of the deficit issue. That is why Mr. Perot has been scrambling to find a new issue.

Mr. Clinton's strategy has been to split the anti-deficit constituency. He will never win many votes from the anti-government crowd — they form the heart of the Republican Party. But he can win over those who want the government to do things for them, and to behave more efficiently. The health care and job training components of the Clinton program send the message that government will help the middle class. Last year's deficit reduction plan (along with welfare reform and reinventing government) is aimed at convincing doubters that Mr. Clinton cares about efficiency as much as Mr. Perot says he does.

The Clinton strategy is a lot easier to describe than to pull off. For example, because the ceilings in last year's budget agreement are tight, Mr. Clinton has to persuade Democrats in Congress to cut programs they refused to cut when the Republicans held the White House if he is to have money for new programs.

If Congress overturns Mr. Clinton's spending cuts, many of his education and job training increases will go out the window, too. And Republicans whose districts benefit from the programs Mr. Clinton is cutting will have the best of both worlds. They will rail against Mr. Clinton as a "big spender" while quietly working with Democrats to beat some of the Clinton reductions.

Mr. Clinton will also get no quarter from the policy elites who are still fixed on cuts in Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security. There is certainly a need to contain these costs, which means above all containing the costs of health care. But that issue is now tied up with the Clinton health proposal. You can count on critics of the Clinton plan trying to change the subject from health reform to government "entitlement" spending by arguing that every dime paid in medical premiums under his proposal is really part of a big increase in the federal budget. Mr. Clinton goes from being "health reformer" to "big spender."

Still, if the economy keeps growing, Mr. Clinton, like Ronald Reagan before him, will be able to bury a lot of the budget and deficit arguments under reams of good news. Sure, Americans care about the deficit. But most people care a lot more about letting the good times roll. They're right.

The Washington Post



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why India Needs Kashmir

India has the fifth largest economy in the world, according to the International Monetary Fund. And it is the most populous secular democracy. Minority Muslims, Christians and Sikhs routinely have risen to positions as cabinet ministers, Supreme Court justices, ambassadors and even captains of the national cricket, tennis and field hockey teams.

Suppose, for argument's sake, that one day Kashmir disappeared from the Indian union because it is a Muslim-majority province. The hitherto unwavering commitment of India's 600 million Hindus to secularism could receive a rude shock, and Muslims would lose their privileged positions. That is why India must never give up Kashmir.

The United States, as the world's policeman, could play a primordial role here by forcing Pakistan to stop harboring, training and arming extremists — Kashmiris and foreigners — and allowing them to infiltrate into Kashmir. That in turn would allow India to maintain peace and hold elections in the province after giving it a large degree of autonomy.

At the same time, it would be a miscalculation to expect the largest democracy to surrender its nuclear and missile option. In 1963, when India was caught unprepared and its northern borders were overrun by Chinese forces, nobody went to its rescue.

What if Communist extremists came to power again in China and Islamic fundamentalists got the upper hand in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and the Middle East, and all of them joined forces to threaten India's security? Many Indians see such a scenario as

more credible than that of America and Britain being attacked by an unidentified enemy, which is the raison d'être for their nuclear and missile arsenals.

M. VASUDEVAN,
Cannes.

An Apocalyptic View

In his column of Jan. 26 ("Rabin and Sharon: Disagreeing on Terrorism, Space and Time"), A. M. Rosenthal gives Ariel Sharon an opportunity to propagate his apocalyptic views, echoing the Likud propaganda line that "almost half of Israel did back Likud."

The fact is that in the June 1992 elections, Likud was reduced from 47 members in the 120-member Knesset to 32, just over one-fourth. It is true that two other extreme rightist parties won seats, but Likud has no claim to anything like "half of Israel."

The proof of that statement could have been noted when, after the Israel-PLO agreement was signed last September in Washington, more than 60 percent of Israelis polled said that they favored the agreement.

UDI SEIDNER,
Tel Aviv.

China and Women's Rights

Regarding "Human Rights Report's New, Grim Focus" (Feb. 4):

The U.S. State Department's annual human rights report is correct to mention China as a primary offender in the abuse of women's rights.

This is why it is all the more surprising that the United Nations is planning to hold its fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

Many human rights organizations plan to boycott this conference, because there will be no chance for free debate of the vile abuse of women in the host country. The United Nations still has a chance to reverse this mistaken decision.

CAROLINE WOOD,
Frankfurt.

Glaring at the Continent

Bravo to Roy Denman for his article on the thoroughly destructive attitude of the British media to all things Continental ("Read All About It — Good Old Brit vs. the Wicked Continent," Opinion, Feb. 7).

The pernicious propaganda campaign against the European Union, waged in recent years by both the press and senior members of the British political establishment, has prejudiced, beyond belief, the attitude of the average Briton toward Europe. This animosity, now deeply rooted, is certainly not in Britain's interest. The denigration of all things European has been carried out so crudely that it has deeply offended and alienated a great many people.

And it has brought into question, both in Europe and now by all accounts in the United States, the usefulness of any British contribution to debates about European affairs.

ANTHONY J. HARRISON,
Nice.

'Nonprofit,' in Their Case, Is Putting It Too Kindly

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — Can't beat the mail in this line of work: 20 pounds of documents in a class action suit, a list of questions from kids about violent lyrics in rap music, holy cards, invective, insults (sometimes all three from the same person), the occasional rebuttal in free verse, the heartfelt stories.

But even amidst the plaintive, the curious and the bizarre, the newsletter of

MEANWHILE

the Living Truth Ministries in Austin, Texas, stands out.

The newsletter, Flashpoint, is a kind of free-wheeling smorgasbord of conspiracy theories, as mesmerizing as a hypnotist's watch. "What is the shocking truth about the unmarked black helicopters now being observed in Texas, Idaho, California and other locations throughout America?" asks a recent issue.

There is the alleged link between multinational corporations, the Yale secret society Skull and Bones and the "Communist butchers in Vietnam." There is the real story behind Attorney General Janet Reno: "An oddball radical, she owns 35 pet peacocks, all named Horace." The current Flashpoint Flashpoint is, naturally, Hillary Rodham Clinton. Along with the usual strong woman/evil witch material, Texe Marrs, a former air force officer and former faculty member at the University of Texas who runs the ministry, calls Mrs. Clinton a "doctrinaire Marxist" who has recruited "evil America-hating subversives for key administration posts" and who communes with the spirit of Eleanor Roosevelt.

Once you get past the fact that Mr. Marrs cannot tell the difference between a liberal and a Marxist — and between admiration for and communicating with the dead — you have to come to one conclusion: America is some great nation, when such nonsense can come under the rubric of the free exchange of ideas.

Except that in this case it is not free at all. You pay. In the corner of each of the 25,000 issues of Flashpoint that go out each month is a little legend identifying Living Truth Ministries as a "nonprofit org." According to Postal Service analysts, postage for nonprofit organizations was subsidized at a cost to the taxpayer of more than \$500 million last year. "Obviously," says a spokesman about the price of a stamp, "this hastens rate increases."

What a peculiarly American scenario. Through the simple expedient of filling out Postal Form 3624, attaching a federal tax form and a financial statement, thousands of organizations have their postage underwritten by the government, some of them organizations that use their mailings to attack federal handouts and government spending.

There are probably pragmatists who would argue that all that underwriting balances out, and that much of it goes to

groups as universally beloved as the March of Dimes and the American Cancer Society. But it drives me wild to know that even a single cent of my money goes to pay for the mailings of the National Rifle Association and Operation Rescue, and that money they save on postage helps them support gun-friendly candidates and abortion clinic blockades. Just as it would drive others nuts to know that they help underwrite literature sent out by Planned Parenthood and the National Abortion Rights Action League.

It is hard to figure out the public good involved in having government subsidize Flashpoint, except to feed the fantasies of those who believe in the "Kissinger-Rockefeller cabal" and to provide a few laughs for those who do not. While the preposterous membership of Yale's Skull and Bones had led some to hypothesize that meetings are largely devoted to arguing about whether squash is manlier than tennis, Flashpoint concludes that Bonesmen are "occultists" in "America's most diabolical secret society."

As the arguments about political correctness linger on like a very bad cold, it is worth remembering that postal correctness, at least, is not a problem. Not when Mr. Marrs is in constant, government-subsidized communication with those who believe Donna Shalala, Madeleine Albright and the other women of the Clinton administration are part of a "longstanding, serpentine network of international revolutionaries."

It is a great big open-minded nation that can sustain and even encourage this sort of thing. I just wish my stamps were going to cure malignancy, not create it.

The New York Times

Hatred, Subjectively

NEWSPAPERS constitutionally favor free speech. And the foundation of a free press is at least partly its role as a forum for ideas — maybe especially for ideas that are not popular. But newspapers do not want to give aid and comfort to the horrid words that can result from free speech. They do not want to imply that freedom of speech ends when some journalists find the message offensive.

The newspaper's typical solution is to base coverage on the controversy that swirls up around hateful remarks or acts. But newspapers don't have to see hate as the equivalent of a controversial local government proposal. The story of hateful speech is not a debate with two potentially defensible sides.

I would propose that the newspaper is excused from depicting objectively those ideas that violate, or encourage violating, the rules that govern how we live together. We agree that it is wrong to kill, to lie or cheat. We keep promises, value justice and see people as individuals who are owed dignity, respect and benevolence.

— Joanne Byrd, The Washington Post

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

BITTER WINDS:

A Memoir of My Years in China's Gulag

By Harry Wu and Carolyn Wakeman. 290 pages. \$22.95. Wiley.

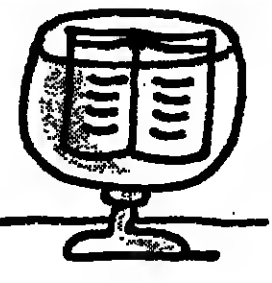
Reviewed by
Andrew J. Nathan

HARRY WU is man with a mission to expose China's system of labor reform camps. The camps house an unknown number of prisoners, ranging from convicted criminals to political and religious offenders committed without benefit of trial. In the Mao years, they also confined people whose class backgrounds and suspect political loyalties made them "rightists," like Wu.

In an earlier book, "Laogai: The Chinese Gulag" (laogai is the Chinese term for labor reform), Wu described the camp system. Although China has jails, most prisoners are held in this complex of farms, mines and factories where labor supposedly reforms the prisoners even as it helps China's productivity.

Export of labor-camp products to the United States became an issue a few years ago, thanks in part to Wu's publicity efforts, congressional testimony and reports on "60 Minutes." China signed an agreement in 1992 to cease such

• Miguel A. Torres, the head of the Bodegas Miguel Torres in Spain, just finished reading the Spanish translation of "From the Tablets of Sumer" by Samuel Noah Kramer. "My interest in ancient civilizations increases through the years and Sumer, the most ancient of all civilizations, is described marvelously in this book. Among other things, I was very interested to find references to cultivating vines and making wine." (Al Goodman, IHT)



exports, but Asia Watch recently produced evidence that they have not honored the commitment.

Here Wu supplements the objective detail of his first book with the story of his own 19-year labor camp experience from 1960 to 1979. It is a harrowing tale of pain, suffering and dehumanization. Wu learned to eat whatever animal life he could find, to find grain in rat holes and to steal from weaker prisoners.

In contrast to practices in Soviet and Nazi camps, Chinese guards were brutal but rarely sadistic. Hungry and cold themselves, the guards in Wu's account seem disciplined and rule-bound and occasionally committed acts of decency.

But the normal camp regimen was harsh. In the book's most harrowing passage, Wu describes a week he spent in solitary confinement.

But life in the camps was worse. Wu devotes a large part of the book to the famine years of 1959-1962, when he nearly died of hunger. Many of his comrades actually did — one because his body couldn't cope when he bolted down two forbidden corn muffins. Wu learned to eat whatever animal life he could find, to find grain in rat holes and to steal from weaker prisoners.

In contrast to practices in Soviet and Nazi camps, Chinese guards were brutal but rarely sadistic. Hungry and cold themselves, the guards in Wu's account seem disciplined and rule-bound and occasionally committed acts of decency.

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ment, lying in a cold, dark coffin-sized cell with almost nothing to eat. After a few days he began to hallucinate.

As in Chinese civilian life, the worst atrocities were committed by victims on one another. The genius of Mao's system was to set citizen against citizen in a competition for virtue in the eyes of the regime. Camp existence was rife with jealousy, informers, factions and outright fights. During the Cultural Revolution prisoners denounced and beat one another in "struggle meetings" similar to those conducted around the country.

A Kafkaesque feature of the Chinese camp system is the practice of giving indefinite sentences for political offenses. The more a prisoner insists on his innocence, the more recalcitrant he is considered to be and the longer he stays in prison.

Perhaps even worse is the practice of "resentment," by which prisoners deemed sufficiently reformed are "released" as workers, assigned to the same factory or farm for which they had worked as slave laborers. An indefinite sentence becomes a life in limbo — the worker is legally free but unable to move from the camp. Wu was reclassified in this way in 1969, but served another 10 years before he could leave the camp system and move eventually to America.

Labor did reform Wu. It taught him to become ruthlessly amoral, to place survival above everything else. But his fundamental stubbornness and his religious faith survived, inspired by sparks of humanity encountered in a few fellow prisoners. Once he was free, he found the strength to embark on a course of fighting the system from abroad.

Reading Wu's book helps clarify the issue of labor-camp exports, recently clouded by the official Chinese argument that American prisoners also produce for the marketplace and sometimes even for export. His account reminds us of the moral difference between imprisonment under a system of justice and political imprisonment, and between normal imprisonment and slave labor.

Andrew J. Nathan, director of the East Asian Institute at Columbia University, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE BURGAY International Challenge Match, played in December in Manhattan, provided one deal that challenged the commentators and Vugraph spectators. Looking at the four hands shown in the diagram, with South facing a trump lead in a three-spade contract, would you choose to play or defend?

After the compulsory no-trump opening, North-South would have done well to defend, collecting 200 or 300 even without a double. But both North-South pairs busily entered the auction. In one case the French partnership bid two hearts, which just succeeded. In the other, the American North, Paul Soloway, reopened as shown with two clubs. This showed clubs and spades, and prompted

his partner, Bob Goldman, to issue a game invitation with a jump to three spades, reaching a precarious contract.

After a trump lead and low card from the dummy, the European East, Soldano De Falco, had a problem. If he made the normal play of the nine, South would have won with king, crossed to the club ace and ruffed a club. Then he would have used the heart jack as an entry for another club ruff, and played heart winners to discard diamond losers from the dummy. West would ruff the fourth heart, but the dummy would score two more tricks to give South nine.

De Falco did better by taking the spade ace, cashing two diamond winners to make sure of them, and leading the spade jack. Soloway

won with the king, led to the queen and played a fourth round, going down one.

NORTH
♠ 732
♥ 92
♦ 84
♣ AQ742
EAST (D)
♠ A J 10 9
♥ 10 8 5
♦ A K Q
♣ K J 9
WEST
♠ 8 4
♥ 7 4 3
♦ 8 5 3
♣ 8 5 3
SOUTH
♠ K Q 5
♥ A K Q 7 6
♦ J 10 7 2
♣ 10

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:
East South West North
J.N.T. Pass Pass 2♣
Pass 3♠ Pass Pass
Pass

West led the spade four.

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BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, February 10, 1994

Page 9

U.S. Recovery Gives a Boost To Ford Profits

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Pacing the recovery of the U.S. automobile industry, Ford Motor Co. on Wednesday reported a \$2.53 billion profit for 1993, its largest since 1989 and a turnaround from the previous year's loss.

Ford's financial-services sector was responsible for two-thirds of the company's 1993 profits, earning a record \$1.6 billion, largely as a consequence of low interest rates.

U.S. automotive operations earned \$669 million in the fourth quarter for the best quarter in a decade, rebounding from a loss of \$128 million in the year-ago period. Vehicle sales worldwide rose 3.5 percent to 1.45 million cars and trucks for the year.

Ford earned \$4.55 a share, but that did not live up to Wall Street's expectations, and its stock fell 1 to 6 1/2%. GM and Chrysler shares also slipped, with GM losing 3/4 to 6 1/4% and Chrysler falling 3/4 to 6 1/4%.

"It's called take your profit and run," said Arvid Juppé, an auto analyst at Keane Securities in Detroit. "Ford has led this revival by starting its turnaround early in the 1980s and it now leads the industry in bread-and-butter sales all across its line."

Ford's market share improved worldwide in 1993, gaining 0.8 percent, to 25.5 percent, of the buoyant U.S. market and 0.2 percent, to 11.6 percent, of the dissimilar European market. Ford lost \$407 million in Europe last year, down from \$647 million in 1992.

Ford's worldwide sales rose 8 percent last year, to \$108.52 billion, from \$100.13 billion in 1992. During the booming final quarter, sales rose 9 percent to \$27.8 billion.

In 1992, Ford lost \$7.4 billion, although only \$502 million of that represented operating losses, with the remainder written off under new accounting rules for retirement and health-care benefits.

Ford's automotive operations outside the United States lost \$372 million in the fourth quarter, including a \$57 million restructuring charge to close its Capri plant in Sydney. (Page 15)

The company also cut Jaguar PLC's operating loss to \$36 million in 1993 from \$112 million in 1992, but it is still swallowing the costs of reorganizing the British luxury car manufacturer it bought in 1989. The bill for Jaguar came to \$109 million in the final quarter of 1993.

Clinton-Hosakawa: Hopes Dashed

Chance for New Beginning on Trade Is Fading Fast

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — From the time they met seven months ago — a new American president and Japan's most prominent reformer — Bill Clinton and Morihiro Hosokawa had agreed their countries needed a radically new way to deal with each other.

Neither Washington nor Tokyo could afford to continue the cycle of bickering, stonewalling and threats of retaliation, they said, that had gradually poisoned their trade relations over the previous decade.

Aides to both of the young new leaders kept talking enthusiastically about what they had in common, about their mandates for reform and common outlook on the world. This time, they said, things would be different.

But just a day before Mr. Hosokawa was to fly off for his first trip to Washington, few were talking that way.

After three weeks of hunching from one crisis that threatened to turn him out of office to another, Mr. Hosokawa admitted to Japanese reporters Wednesday that negotiations

on a broad new "framework" for U.S.-Japanese trade relations had gone nowhere.

Everything has come to an impasse," the prime minister said. The two sides have never got past their fundamental disagreement on how to measure progress in opening markets — a disagreement that was papered over when the framework idea was born last summer and was left to be resolved later.

Later has arrived. Each side appears to be counting on a last-minute concession from the other to keep the talks from being the imminent train wreck that editorial cartoonists in Japan are depicting them as. Mr. Hosokawa has survived two close brushes with political disaster in the past month, but there are doubts among his advisers that he can sidestep this one.

In a frenzy of last-minute activity, Mr. Hosokawa sent a secret envoy, Akitsune Kinchi, to see Mr. Clinton late Tuesday to plead for time, to convey the message that the prime minister's intentions are good but that his condition government is in such chaos that he cannot yet deliver.

Mr. Kinchi was politely sent packing, having been reminded that for months, Mr. Clinton has been sending envoys to Tokyo to urge political leaders to get involved in the trade talks and overhaul the country's powerful, turf-protecting bureaucrats.

"They still didn't get the message," one American official in Tokyo said.

Wednesday night, Mr. Hosokawa dispatched another envoy, Tsutomu Hata, his foreign minister and deputy prime minister, in hope that he will be able to patch something together Thursday.

But by Friday in Washington, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa will face a choice: Find a way to talk around their disagreements again or face a confrontation with perhaps one of the most important economic allies, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen has said he would rather have no deal than a bad deal.

"We will not settle for anything cosmetic," he vowed during a visit to Japan two weeks ago. Fearful that the White House is focused exclusively on trade, Japanese officials are

See HOSAKAWA, Page 13

SGS-Thomson Ready to Take on Intel

By Jacques Neher

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pasquale Pistorio has the air of a satisfied man, one who believes he has beaten the odds in transforming SGS-Thomson Microelectronics NV from an unfocused, unprofitable maker of semiconductors for the French and Italian markets into a lean but powerful force in the global electronics marketplace.

Now, with his balance sheet and bottom line back to health, the 58-year-old executive said he was pondering a much bigger bet — challenging Intel Corp. as a maker of chips for personal computers, a market expected to grow to \$9.6 billion by 1997.

Forged out of the 1987 merger of limping French and Italian state-owned semiconductor companies, SGS-Thomson is back from the brink, boasting 1993 profits of around \$160 million, from \$3 million in 1992. With costs cut to the bone and the chip market doing well, Mr. Pistorio predicted earnings would grow 15 percent to 20 percent in 1994, in line with sales that could grow from \$2.06 billion in 1993 to more than \$2.4 billion this year.

"I'm glad to say that we made it, that this has been a successful merger," Mr. Pistorio said. "Now the company is ready to grow faster than the market and be one of the major players in the world."

Promising SGS-Thomson will over see red

ink again — the company lost close to a half-billion dollars between 1987 and 1991 — the rotund and jovial Sicilian laid out his strategy for "phase 2" of SGS-Thomson's development. Key to this strategy is privatization, which he said he had recommended to his French and Italian shareholders, and an expansion into Asia, where he is in talks to create a chip-manufacturing operation in China to supply the Chinese and neighboring export markets.

SGS-Thomson, which employs 19,500 people, is not on the French government's list of 21 companies it plans to privatize, and prospects for selling the company in the near future are complicated by political uncertainty in Italy, analysts said.

Looking east, the company already has an advantage over its competitors, as SGS, under Mr. Pistorio, began investing in Singapore in 1981. Its facilities there and in Malaysia now account for 30 percent of the company's wafer production and the local manufacturing presence has facilitated its entry into markets such as South Korea and Taiwan. Expanding into China would be logical extension of this strategy, he said.

"I envision manufacturing in China within the next five years," the executive said. While the Chinese market is still in its formative stage, he predicted that within 10 years China would surpass the European market as a consumer of

semiconductors, worth some \$14 billion in sales.

At the same time, Mr. Pistorio said he was "seriously" weighing an attack on Intel, the Santa Clara, California, company which has a near-monopoly on microprocessors, which perform the calculations in personal computers. Up to now, SGS-Thomson has skirted this market, focusing instead on memory and logic chips designed for specialized applications such as home appliances, telecommunications and cars.

SGS-Thomson, analysts said, is well placed to take a good bite out of Intel's market, provided it can muster the formidable cash outlay necessary to make the silicon wafers. They said that \$500 million to \$1 billion is required to design a production process and build a plant.

"They could definitely eat into Intel's market," said Bipin Parmar, semiconductor analyst with Datapoint Europe. "They have a global distribution system in place, along with strong sales, marketing and application bases."

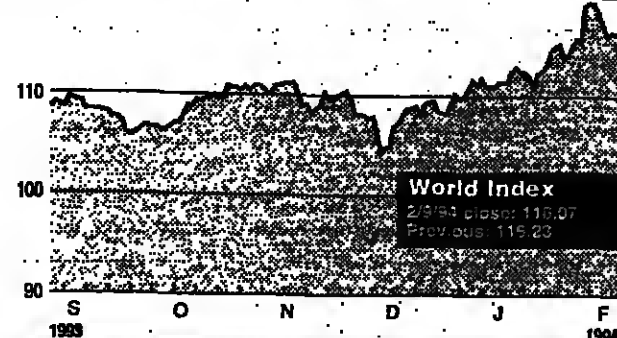
Unlike other challengers to Intel such as Advanced Micro Devices Inc., which have had to face costly and time-consuming legal battles over use of Intel's chip designs, SGS-Thomson asserts it can copy these designs legally. It inherited a license-sharing agreement forged in the mid-80s between Intel and Mosel Corp., a U.S. unit of Thomson that went bankrupt.

Intel, however, said the legal picture was far

See CHIPS, Page 13

THE TRIB INDEX: 116.07

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index: 116.07 (Close: 116.07, Prev: 115.83)

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

The Office Hits the Road

By Kirk Johnson

New York Times Service

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Workers like John A. Cruz are the great hope for old corporate center cities like Hartford, and perhaps their greatest threat as well: He's been liberated from his office.

Rootless, mobile, armed with 120 megabytes in his briefcase, Mr. Cruz — a 32-year-old account executive of Travelers Corp. — is one of a new breed of high-tech nomads who are changing the face and the culture of many companies.

They are cousins to the telecommuters who work from home and direct descendants of the traveling salesmen of yesteryear, and they specialize in being anywhere and nowhere but always as close to the customer as possible and always on time. Mr. Cruz has computed insurance audits in parking lots and at restaurant counters. His laptop computer is actually used on his lap.

Like that of a traveling salesman, Mr. Cruz's existence can be lonely. He still drops by the gray stone Travelers headquarters here once a week or so, mainly to hear the scold, but his bosses do not encourage it, he said.

"We used to have more of an office feeling," he said, driving one recent morning to an appointment at one of his accounts, an auto parts warehouse. "Now it's really like you're on your own."

Computer specialists and insurance analysts say that cost pressures are prompting many companies and industries in the New York region and around the nation to move faster at spinning out their employees as high-tech road warriors. Most notably, International Business Machines Corp. is about to start an entirely office-free sales force in New Jersey. At American Telephone & Telegraph Co., about 5 percent of the company's 373,000 employees do their work on wheels or in other novel settings.

But few industries are likely to be transformed as fundamentally as the paper-heavy insurance business, where corporate traditions of conservatism, centralized management are colliding with the 1990s values of fleet feet and fast modems.

"We're at the initial explosion point right now," said Raymond L. Howell, an assistant vice president at ITT Hartford, another big Hartford-based company that is testing the waters of mobile technology. "There's a whole conversion here."

Under fierce pressure to cut costs, insurance executives say that two important insights make the mobile work force irresistible. First, insurance is essentially a disembodied product anyway, ideally suited to being electronically blipped, faxed and phoned from one place to another, without regard to place. The second is that all the apparatus of modern telecommunications — laptops, modems, cellular phones, voice mail, electronic mail, and beepers — keeps everyone in touch all the time and lets managers track nonoffice workers and their performance even more closely than people sitting just down the hall.

For example, there is a computer program that can, with a touch of a button, in the presumed comfort of one's own car, reveal a landowner's grid showing every place of business in a salesman's territory, who owns it, how to get there. Other companies are using artificial-intelligence programs that help insurance workers come up with new questions and avoid unnecessary ones for already-insured clients to fine-tune their insurance packages.

What pushes just as hard against such changes, however, are the decades gone before, when the insurance business was defined by its vast corporate cocoons. Being sold was more important than being swift. "They're trying to take a very centralized, controlled and ordered culture and move it

See MOBILE, Page 13

SAS to Trim 2,900 Jobs in Cost-Cutting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Scandinavian Airlines System said Wednesday that it would cut 2,900 jobs this year as part of a cost-cutting package.

The announcement prompted speculation that airline employees might stage wildcat strikes or slowdowns during the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway. SAS is the official carrier for the games, which are to open on Saturday.

The cuts are part of a package of measures announced in December by Jan Rejnäs, chief executive of the airline, that called for trimming costs by almost 3 billion kroner (\$375 million) over two years. Most of the cuts will be done by the end of 1994, the airline said.

SAS, which is half-owned by the governments of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, currently has about 20,000 employees.

Other parts of the savings plan include reducing operational expenses, canceling routes, and selling aircraft.

The carrier's plans were severely affected by the collapse last fall of the proposed Alcazar alliance, which would have united SAS, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Swissair and Austrian Airlines.

The airline also announced it had completed sale of its 42.1 percent stake in the Chilean carrier LanChile. (AP, AFP)



Banco Safra SA

Consolidated Statements of Condition and Summaries of Results

These statements and summaries represent the consolidated accounts of Banco Safra SA and its subsidiaries.

	1993	1992
(In thousands of US\$ except per share data)		
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 61,611	\$ 72,042
Interest bearing deposits with banks	232,486	186,069
Investment securities	653,265	870,357
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	1,859,945	1,487,311
Loans, net of unearned income	1,802,962	1,436,222
Allowance for possible loan losses	(53,361)	(56,223)
Loans (net)	1,749,601	1,379,999
Other assets	365,142	394,197
Total assets	\$ 4,922,050	\$ 4,389,975
Liabilities		
Total deposits	\$ 2,344,351	\$ 2,219,224
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	373,798	463,224
Other borrowed funds	962,844	607,413
Other liabilities	974,845	817,584
Shareholders' Equity		
Capital stock and reserves	190,593	194,908
Retained earnings	75,619	87,622
Total shareholders' equity	266,212	282,530
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,922,050	\$ 4,389,975
Book value per share	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.62
Net income, for the year ended	\$ 108,565	\$ 82,924
Net income per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.18

Banco Safra SA
Avenida Paulista, 2.100
São Paulo - Brazil

Banking Locations

- São Paulo - Aeroporto, Barão, Bom Retiro, Brás, Central Boa Vista, Central XV, Cidade Jardim, Dom José Gaspar, Faria Lima, Higienópolis, Ipiranga, Itaim, Jardins, Lapa, Mooca, Morumbi, Paraisópolis, Paulista/Avenida, Santo Amaro, Triunfo, Vila Maria - Rio de Janeiro - Candelária, Castelo, Ipanema, Madureira, Rio Branco - Belém - Belo Horizonte - Blumenau - Brasília - Campinas - Campo Grande - Caxias do Sul - Curitiba - Fortaleza - Goiânia - Guarul

MARKET DIARY

Advancing Bonds Aid Stock Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The ability of Treasury bond prices to rise after only average demand at the government's auction of 10-year notes allowed the stock market to climb.

The Treasury sold \$12 billion of 10-year notes at the second leg of its three-part quarterly refinancing.

N.Y. Stocks
g and the issue met moderate demand. But investors had been braced for a weaker auction after the sale of three-year notes on Tuesday showed tepid interest among investors.

In late trading, the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was up 14/32, at 97 28/32, with the yield down to 6.41 percent from 6.45 percent Tuesday.

The composition of the bond market offered a lift to stocks, with the Dow Jones industrial average closing up 25.89 points, at 3,931.92.

Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones on the New York Stock Exchange by a 3-to-2 ratio. Trading was active despite a snow storm that slowed traffic and closed offices throughout the New York area.

WMX Technologies topped the most-active list, plunging 3 1/2 to 34 1/2, or 12 percent, after posting

lower-than-expected fourth-quarter earnings and being downgraded by several analysts.

The largest U.S. waste-management company said Tuesday that fourth-quarter net income fell \$162.9 million from \$182.8 million in the year-ago quarter. The company blamed "difficult business conditions" in its solid and hazardous waste operations.

Stock in the company's Chemical Waste Management subsidiary fell 1/4 to 10 1/4. A restructuring of the division has been a drag on WMX's performance since September, but WMX said the restructuring was on schedule and the unit was meeting revenue targets. Stock in the company's Rust International unit fell 1/4 to 2 1/4.

Auto stocks were active, with Ford falling 1/4 to 68 1/4 after reporting lower-than-expected earnings. General Motors rose 1/4 to 64 1/4 and Chrysler fell 1/4 to 61 1/4.

In over-the-counter trading, Spectrum Information Technologies remained active, gaining 1/4 to 13 1/4, still recovering from a plunge on Monday after John Sculley resigned as chief executive officer. Shareholders are calling for the company's president and directors to resign.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

YEN: Uncertainty Weakens Dollar

Continued from Page 1
said, "When we drew up that list we were instructed not to include political matters. I think the thinking in some parts of the administration is that currency manipulation is an economic matter, but that thinking

Foreign Exchange

is not universally held in the administration.

Other options could include an immediate imposition of trade sanctions against Japan, or at least moves toward sanctions.

In that vein, Senator Max Baucus, a Montana Democrat and chairman of the international trade subcommittee of the Finance Committee, said Wednesday that the "probability" was "quite high" for Washington to reintroduce retaliatory measures to force Japan to open its markets if the talks failed.

"We should renew Super 301 to strengthen our trade policy on Japan," Mr. Baucus said. He was referring to a mechanism used in 1989 and 1990 to force open the satellite and supercomputer markets in Japan.

The uncertainty about the future course of Japan-U.S. trade relations left the dollar relatively unmoved against the yen.

In New York on Wednesday, the U.S. currency closed slightly lower at 108.35 yen, after 108.75 yen on Tues-

day. The dollar had jumped when Reuters quoted the U.S. side as saying Washington would not seek to drive up the yen if the talks failed.

Earlier, traders sold dollars amid speculation the two countries would not reach an accord on opening Japan's markets before Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa meets with Mr. Clinton.

The dollar also weakened against the Deutsche mark, after a speech by a Bundesbank directorate member, Edgar Meister, in which he said that the German central bank would ignore calls for it to cut interest rates at a faster pace.

The U.S. unit slipped to 1.7575 DM from 1.7650 on Tuesday.

The British pound hit a seven-month low, and finished at \$1.4605, down from \$1.4669.

(AFX, Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Dublin Press Firm Expands to South Africa

AFP-Extel News

LONDON — Independent Newspapers PLC of Dublin again widened its portfolio by sealing a deal Wednesday to take a 31 percent stake in the largest newspaper chain in South Africa.

The Irish company said it was acquiring the stake in Argus Newspapers for 20 million pounds (\$34.2 million), to be financed through an issue of Independent Newspaper shares.

Independent Newspapers just took a 25 percent stake

via Associated Press Feb. 9

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

4000

3500

3000

2500

2000

1500

1000

500

0

1993 A S O N D J F 1994

RT

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

WMT 14820 25 1/2 23 1/4 -1 1/4

IBM 14820 25 1/2 23 1/4 -1 1/4

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Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Index 2958.58 2958.58 2958.58 2958.58 -1.58

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7400 7400

Bonds Offer Philips Key To Grundig

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — A group of banks will sell their convertible bonds in German consumer electronics company Grundig AG in the next few days, and one of the banks said Wednesday that the Dutch company Philips Electronics NV will snap up the issues to increase its stake in the German company.

Union Bank of Switzerland confirmed it planned to sell its stake in Grundig to Philips, but a Philips spokesman would not comment on the company's interest in Grundig.

Philips already owns 31.6 percent Grundig's common shares. If it buys the bonds and converts them to stock on March 31, Philips would increase its stake in Grundig to 50.5 percent.

"We are going to sell our participation in Grundig sometime in the next days because the bonds are to be converted on March 31," said Franz Ragenbass, a UBS spokesman in Zurich. "It's out our policy to hold any stakes in industries other than banking."

A consortium of other banks in Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands led by Dresdner Bank also will sell their stake, Mr. Ragenbass said. The bonds are worth roughly 250 million Deutsche marks (\$142 million), he said.

Grundig said Monday that it expected a record loss of 350 million Deutsche marks in the year ending March 31 because demand for consumer electronics products has been hit hard by the German recession.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Hope Drives Prague Stocks' Rally

Prices Soar Despite Shortage of Data on Companies

By Henry Copeland
Special to the Herald Tribune

PRAGUE — An index of the 30 largest Czech equities has risen nearly fourfold since September and climbed 50 percent in January alone. But because of operating conditions in one of the capitalist world's newest outposts, this is both the best of markets and the worst.

"It can be very frustrating," Alexander Angell, director of sales and trading at Wood & Co. said. "We spend so much time collecting information and then analyzing it and then publishing it. And by the time it is out, the stock that we were saying was a good buy at 1,200 koruna (\$40) and might go to 2,000 is trading at 2,500."

Prague's bourse is the product of Eastern Europe's most audacious privatization program, begun in the spring of 1992 when the country that was then Czechoslovakia offered each citizen a coupon book to use in bidding for portions of nearly 1,500 state-owned companies. The coupon books cost 1,000 koruna. Now, Czechs who chose well could sell those shares for as much as 200,000 koruna.

Launched in June 1993 with securities bought by 6 million Czechs, Prague's market emerged just as emerging markets had come into vogue with international money managers. Poland, in the midst of an eightfold rise in 1993, whetted appetites for Eastern Europe. The Czech Republic's market — with price/earnings ratios then in the single digits and an inflation rate one-third that of Poland — seemed destined to be caught in the same updraft.

Since August, international players have dumped \$100 million a month into Czech equities, according to Andrew Reicher of CS First Boston in Prague. The company has fielded orders from institutions as far away as Melbourne and Los Angeles.

With just under 1,000 equities, the Czech market appears gigantic beside its regional competitors: Poland and Hungary boast fewer than 60 shares between them. But if foreign investors expected a smorgasbord in Prague, they have wandered into something more like an Easter-egg hunt.

Nearly half of the Czech Republic's equities have not yet traded, Mr. Reicher said. Only about 100 trade "with any degree of regularity," he added, and he only rated five as "really tradeable."

For investors weary of hyperefficient markets where news has been so thoroughly disseminated, the Czech market is a treasure trove.

CS First Boston's Mr. Reicher shared the retail investors' caution. "These companies were dumped into the private sector wars and all," he said, and will need a couple of years to get up to speed. It will be entrepreneurs and foreign companies, not publicly traded companies, that will generate the 3 percent to 4 percent growth projected for the Czech economy in 1994, he said.

At Wood & Co., Mr. Angell is more sanguine, at least about Ceske Energetické Závody AS, which supplies 80 percent of the country's electricity and accounts for one-quarter of the Czech market's estimated capitalization.

It would cost \$13 billion to replace Ceske Energetické generating capacity, Mr. Angell said, yet the company's current market capitalization is only about \$4.5 billion. "I'm hoping and praying that it will correct back 20 or 30 percent," he said, so that investors can buy more of the stock.

"We ask how long it can go on like this," said Michal Konecny, director at Konecny Brokers, which has seven offices. Mr. Konecny, formerly a professor of economics, said most of his company's 700 retail customers come in only to sell the shares they had bought in the original voucher privatization. "Last week, one client sold his bank shares and got 140,000 koruna," he says. "Someone who invested in a bad way still has 6,000 or 7,000 koruna."

In another sign of eagerness to cash out, sellers outnumber buyers by 2-to-1 on the so-called RM System, an over-the-counter network designed for retail investors. In part because of this predominance of retail sellers, prices on the privately owned RM System are as much one-third below those on the stock exchange.

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Sheraton Wins Bid For Ciga

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — ITT Corp.'s Sheraton Hotels unit signed an accord with five Ciga Hotels largest creditor banks to buy the troubled Italian hotel chain, a Ciga spokesman said.

Although Sheraton executives would not discuss the purchase price, sources close to the U.S. hotel chain said the winning bid was for 900 billion lire (\$530 million). Claudio Morelli, the Ciga spokesman, said Sheraton would not make an official statement until the purchase was formalized.

Sheraton's purchase will not be official until Ciga shareholders approve a capital increase to make the takeover possible. That action is expected on Tuesday.

Mr. Morelli said that as part of the agreement, Sheraton will bid for Ciga's outstanding shares on the stock market. Ciga shares have been suspended since November, but trade once a week on Friday. They were last at 750 lire.

Sheraton also must win approval from the 20 banks that hold Ciga's roughly \$650 million in debt. However, the five banks on the steering committee that already approved the deal represent about 75 percent of the debt.

"It was by far the simplest offer. It will allow us to get about 72 percent of our money back," said one bank source quoted by the Il Sole 24 Ore financial newspaper.

Under pressure from its creditor banks, Ciga last spring gave Mediobanca SPA a mandate to find a buyer for the hotel chain, which has not been profitable since 1989.

Ciga is staggering under the weight of 1.1 trillion lire of debt. It lost 110.2 billion lire in the first half of 1993. Sheraton, which entered the bidding process only days ago, snatched the hotel chain from two rival bidders, Forte PLC and Host Marriott Corp.

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
1993	1993	1993	1993	1993
2400	3500	2400	2400	2400
2200	3300	2200	2200	2200
2000	3100	2000	2000	2000
1800	2900	1800	1800	1800
1600	2700	1600	1600	1600
1400	2500	1400	1400	1400
1200	2300	1200	1200	1200
1000	2100	1000	1000	1000
800	1900	800	800	800
600	1700	600	600	600
400	1500	400	400	400
200	1300	200	200	200
0	1100	0	0	0
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		437.40	436.54	+0.20
Brussels Stock Index		7,768.79	7,772.21	-0.07
Frankfurt DAX		2,085.29	2,107.21	-1.04
Frankfurt FAZ		808.01	814.14	-0.75
Helsinki HEX		1,945.21	1,948.57	-0.08
London Financial Times 30		2,633.70	2,641.50	-0.30
London FTSE 100		3,428.10	3,440.20	-0.32
Madrid General Index		382.17	384.72	-0.72
Milan MIB		1,094.00	1,083.00	+1.02
Paris CAG 40		2,302.06	2,299.85	+0.10
Stockholm Aftersveariden		1,826.12	1,824.50	+0.09
Vienna Stock Index		501.63	502.33	-0.14
Zurich SBS		1,054.64	1,070.52	-1.48

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Total SA said net attributable profit crept up to 2.9 billion French francs (\$486 million) last year from 2.8 billion francs in 1992, according to preliminary figures; the results were at the lower end of analysts' forecasts but in line with the oil company's own predictions.
- Montedison SPA shares fell 3 percent, to 1,152 lire (68 cents), a day after an investment firm claimed it was buying about 6 percent of the food and chemical company and the European Commission announced an inquiry into its planned plastics venture with Royal Dutch/Shell Group.
- Pressag AG said operating profit in the year ended in September fell to 346.6 million Deutsche marks (\$197 million) from 789.8 million DM a year earlier; it said it would reduce employment at its Pressag Stahl AG steel unit to 9,500 by the end of 1996 from 10,000 now.
- Fokker NV expects to make an announcement on an extensive restructuring plan next week, a spokesman for the aircraft maker said after Dutch newspapers quoted company sources as saying Fokker would lay off more than 1,300 employees, or almost 10 percent of the total.
- Italy's employment minister, Gino Giugni, said talks on job cuts at Fiat SPA could resume next week and urged a rapid settlement to avoid unrest in the auto industry.
- Air France scheduled meetings with employees over the next few weeks to talk about a restructuring plan, according to Force Ouvrière, the union representing the majority of the state-owned carrier's workers.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

HOSOKAWA: Japanese Leader Says Talks With U.S. at 'an Impasse'

Continued From Page 9

again talking of a need to give equal weight to security issues in Asia and the "global cooperation" programs between the two countries in such areas as AIDS research, space and other scientific pursuits.

One official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry went so far the other day as to warn that a breach in the Japanese-American relationship would be the wrong signal to send North Korea at a time of growing tension over that country's refusal to allow international inspection of its nuclear program.

Such efforts to change the subject have clearly frustrated the American ambassador here, Walter F. Mondale. Mr. Mondale arrived in Tokyo brimming with ideas about how to get the two countries out of their rut, in which a new barrier to trade magically pops up as soon as another one is eliminated.

But after months of promises from senior Japanese politicians that they would step in to overturn the bureaucrats, Mr. Mondale is still waiting. "We get in there, and they say there is no problem, their market is open," he said recently. "If that's the case, why are we negotiating?"

But for Mr. Clinton, the choices are vastly complicated by the political upheavals here in Tokyo. Mr. Clinton has invested heavily in Mr. Hosokawa and the reform program he has come to represent. In word, if not yet in deed, Mr. Hosokawa has embraced an agenda once put forth by Japan's greatest critics: He wants radical deregulation, a shift of power from producers to consumers and a country that buys cars, parts and insurance and banking

services on the basis of price and quality rather than corporate or political relationships.

In practice, however, Mr. Hosokawa has repeatedly backed down — first on reforming the political system, then on a stimulus package to spur a recession-bound economy — because of a revolt sparked by the Socialists, the biggest party in his coalition. As a result, he has had to ally himself with the Liberal Democrats or the bureaucrats, the forces he had vowed to defeat.

The framework talks are the latest incarnation of an old idea: to find a comprehensive approach to the problem of Japan's trade surplus, mulling efforts to encourage Japanese consumers to buy imported goods with specific attention to key industries and markets.

But the United States insisted

from the start on quotifiable measurements of progress, something that was missing from the previous such effort, former President George Bush's awkwardly named structural impediments initiative.

Japan rejected that idea, with an argument that makes perfect economic sense: One cannot set targets for an American, or any other, share of its market without abandoning free-market principles.

After Mr. Miyazawa and Mr. Clinton retired to a sushi bar for private talks last summer, an agreement ensued: "Objective criteria" would be used to measure progress in such problem areas as trade in autos and auto parts, insurance, intellectual-property rights and government purchases of telecom, munitions equipment and medical technology.

CHIPS: Bigger Challenge

Continued From Page 9

from clear. "The way we read it, SGS-Thomson's U.S. subsidiary is the only one that can have access to our licenses," said John Thompson, an Intel spokesman. "We don't believe that the license would free up an SGS-Thomson plant in Italy to produce."

Intel, he added, "will not shrink from competition." Intel produced more than 30 million of its 486 and Pentium computer chips last year, tallying net earnings of \$2.3 billion on sales of \$8.8 billion.

Trained as an electronics engineer, Mr. Pistorio worked 18 years with Motorola Inc., rising from a salesman in Italy in 1963 to general manager for international business, based in Phoenix, Arizona. In 1980, he left to join Italy's SGS, then a money-losing chip producer with around \$100 million in sales.

"I gave up my salary and stock options at Motorola in exchange for an armored car," he recalled, noting that executives at that time were often targeted by the Italian terrorist group, the Red Brigades.

In 1987, he was picked to oversee the marriage of SGS and Thomson Semiconductors. At the time, the company had combined sales of around \$700 million.

Over the next six years, Mr. Pistorio streamlined the business, closing seven plants — 15 remain — and focused research efforts on several key areas.

At the same time, he forged alliances with a dozen key customers to jointly develop products for them as well as for third parties, a strategy that boosted sales. Most recently, the company signed such an accord with Northern Telecom Ltd., which handed over its Rancho Bernardo plant to SGS-Thomson to produce telecommunications chips.

The executive also attacked the balance sheet, combining capital infusions and profits to reduce the debt, which had peaked in 1989 at \$900 million, twice shareholder equity. Debt currently stands at around \$300 million, giving the company a "very comfortable" 28 percent debt-equity ratio.

IMI Surge Seen Helping Next Privatization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — The strong debut of the newly privatized bank Istituto Mobiliare Italiano SPA is likely to tempt the Italian government to price its next sale, that of Banca Commerciale Italiana SPA, as high as possible, analysts said Wednesday.

But where that maximum will be largely dictated by fundamentals and stock market valuations of Banca Commerciale, they added.

"The government is bound to go toward the top end of the range now," said William Cowan, Italy analyst with James Capel & Co. in London.

IMI closed at 13,400 lire (\$7.89) Wednesday in its

first day of trading, 23 percent above its public sale price of 10,900 lire.

But Banca Commerciale is already quoted on the stock market, giving the government a clear valuation as it had with Credito Italiano SPA, which was privatized in December. Banca Commerciale ended Wednesday at 5,525 lire.

In France, meanwhile, applications for the public offer of shares in Elf Aquitaine have been oversubscribed by two to two-and-a-half times, sources said. The public offer of 385 francs (\$64.49) a share is to close Thursday evening.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. See The Associated Press.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Close	YTD %	1993	High	Low	Latest Offer
100	90	95	5	100	90	95	100
110	100	105	5	110	100	105	110
120	110	115	5	120	110	115	120
130	120	125	5	130	120	125	130
140	130	135	5	140	130	135	140
150	140	145	5	150	140	145	150
160	150	155	5	160	150	155	160
170	160	165	5	170	160	165	170
180	170	175	5	180	170	175	180
190	180	185	5	190	180	185	190
200	190	195	5	200	190	195	200
210	200	205	5	210	200	205	210
220	210	215	5	220	210	215	220
230	220	225	5	230	220	225	230
240	230	235	5	240	230	235	240
250	240	245	5	250	240	245	250
260	250	255	5	260	250	255	260
270	260	265	5	270	260	265	270
280	270	275	5	280	270	275	280
290	280	285	5	290	280	285	290
300	290	295	5	300	290	295	300
310	300	305	5	310	300	305	310
320	310	315	5	320	310	315	320
330	320	325	5	330	320	325	330
340	330	335	5	340	330	335	340
350	340	345	5	350	340	345	350
360	350	355	5	360	350	355	360
370	360	365	5	370	360	365	370
380	370	375	5	380	370	375	380
390	380	385	5	390	380	385	390
400	390	395	5	400	390	395	400
410	400	405	5	410	400	405	410
420	410	415	5	420	410	415	420
430	420	425	5	430	420	425	430
440	430	435	5	440	430	435	440
450	440	445	5	450	440	445	450
460	450	455	5	460	450	455	460
470	460	465	5	470	460	465	470
480	470	475	5	480	470	475	480
490	480	485	5	490	480	485	490
500	490	495	5	500	490	495	500
510	500	505	5	510	500	505	510
520	510	515	5	520	510	515	520
530	520	525	5	530	520	525	530
540	530	535	5	540	530	535	540
550	540	545	5	550	540	545	550
560	550	555	5	560	550	555	560
570	560	565	5	570	560	565	570
580	570	575	5	580	570	575	580
590	580	585	5	590	580	585	590
600	590	595	5	600	590	595	600
610	600	605	5	610	600	605	610
620	610	615	5	620	610	615	620
630	620	625	5	630	620	625	630
640	630	635	5	640	630	635	640
650	640	645	5	650	640	645	650
660	650	655	5	660	650	655	660
670	660	665	5	670	660	665	670
680	670	675	5	680	670	675	680
690	680	685	5	690	680	685	690
700	690	695	5	700	690	695	700
710	700	705	5	710	700	705	710
720	710	715	5	720	710	715	720
730	720	725	5				

YOUNG BROWN

Australia TV Finds Way Into China

Rebroadcasting, Not Direct Access, Is the Surer Route

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SYDNEY — As competition among satellite television broadcasters intensifies in Asia, Australia's government-backed overseas television service has gained a head start on its rivals in the Chinese market by finding a niche in rebroadcasting.

Starting next month, the Australia Television International service will be relayed to eight million subscribers of a rapidly expanding cable network operated by the Guangzhou Television & Radio Broadcasting Corp. in southern China.

Wendell Wu, general manager of the corporation's Australian unit in Melbourne, said that Australia Television had been chosen as the first English-language service for the 20-channel cable network because of its programming and good relationship with the Chinese government and television stations.

Australia Television is a unit of Australian Broadcasting Co., Australia's national television and radio service, which operates as an independent body although it gets some of its funds from the government.

Earlier this month, Australian Broadcasting Co. signed agreements with China's Ministry for Radio, Film and Television and Central China TV, the country's main television organization. The agreements open the way for transmission of Australia Television's programs on Chinese domestic channels.

"The arrangement will dramatically increase the available audience of Australia Television," said David Hill, managing director of Australian Broadcasting Co. in Sydney. The deals with China are the first since Beijing announced in September curbs on ownership of satellite television receiving dishes and a tightening of regulations governing international television signals beamed into China via satellite.

Analysts said that direct access to satellite television broadcasts in Asia was being limited either by government controls or the relatively high cost of buying the two-meter (six-and-a-half-foot) dishes needed to pick up most of the signals.

As a result, the companies likely to gain the

most viewers and attract the most advertisers are those that enter into rebroadcasting arrangements with local television stations and cable networks in Asian countries. Many of these local stations and networks are owned or controlled by governments, governing political parties or relatives or friends of governing groups.

The "globalization of television which is taking place in Asia is essentially a local

With Beijing limiting direct satellite access, companies that are most likely to gain are those that make deals for rebroadcasting.

activity," Mr. Hill said. "It is the rebroadcasting that is going to dictate the growth."

Australia Television has negotiated rebroadcasting arrangements in the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Laos as well as China. Mr. Hill said that Burma was likely to start rebroadcasting Australia Television programs soon and similar negotiations were under way in Indonesia and Malaysia.

"The Chinese clampdown was widely seen as a blow to the ambitions of major Western satellite broadcasters such as Rupert Murdoch's STAR TV in Hong Kong, which relays the BBC's international television service as well as American entertainment programs.

Beijing's move was also seen as an attempt to control reception of Cable News Network and other U.S. broadcasters that plan to beam into China and other parts of Asia on a new generation of more powerful satellites that are to be put into orbit over the next 18 months.

However, Gary Brown, regional media di-

rector at the advertising agency Leo Burnett Ltd. in Hong Kong, said the recent deals with Australia Television "show that China is not completely xenophobic about foreign broadcasting."

"Those deals could set a positive precedent for others to negotiate similar arrangements," Mr. Wu said that he expected Guangzhou Television to sign a contract with an English-language satellite broadcaster of business and financial news in the next few weeks for inclusion in the cable network. Analysts said the broadcaster is likely to be Singapore-based Asian Business News.

Mr. Hill, who visited China recently, said that a number of Chinese officials had indicated that the news documentary and other programs Australia Television was offering were more relevant and interesting to a Chinese audience than the programs of other Western broadcasters.

He said CNN was perceived by Chinese officials to be "too American-centric, and the BBC too British in focus. 'They see us as far less threatening.'"

Mr. Wu said Guangzhou Television had already started dubbing Australia Television drama series and documentaries into Chinese and would soon start providing them to about 200 provincial stations in China.

Australia Television programs are also likely to be included on the Beijing and Shanghai cable networks when they start later this year, Mr. Wu said.

A survey being finalized by independent consultants shows that as many as 25 million people in Asia have access to Australia Television's full program. STAR TV claims 42 million full program viewers in the region. Mr. Hill said that after barely a year, Australia Television was covering about 40 percent of operating costs by corporate sponsorship, a form of advertising in which a company adopts a particular program but promotes itself only at the beginning and end of the show.

Mr. Hill said that he expected the company to be at least breaking even by the end of 1994 after more corporate sponsors realized the value of gaining direct access to a huge audience of Asian consumers.

Japan Sees Weak 0.2% Expansion In Current Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan confirmed Wednesday that its economy was stagnating, with the Economic Planning Agency forecasting gross domestic product growth of just 0.2 percent for the year ending March 31.

That would be the country's slowest growth in almost 20 years, since the slump caused by a surge in oil prices in 1974. The agency previously predicted growth of 3.3 percent for this year.

An agency official added that the government had set growth targets of 2.6 percent in gross national product and 2.4 percent in gross domestic product for the following year, ending March 31, 1995.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan's governor, Yasuhiro Mieno, said the economy was still stagnant and said he was not considering any change in monetary policy.

He said the 15.25 trillion yen (\$140 billion) fiscal stimulus package the government had announced Tuesday was "an appropriate step" in its efforts to boost the economy.

He said that changes in interest rates, which were at "extremely low" levels, would have no immediate effect on the economy and added that last week's tightening of U.S. monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board was unlikely to have any immediate impact on currency exchange rates.

The stimulus package drew lukewarm reviews Wednesday from investors and economists.

"It's better than nothing," Richard C. Koo, senior economist at Nomura Research Institute, said. But he said the package had been "determined a long time ago" in response to economic problems of

the time and that now, in Japan, "we have a major political disaster on our hands."

Japanese stock prices tumbled Wednesday, with the Nikkei index losing about 2 percent, indicating that investors believed the package might not be bold enough to help the economy or defuse the rising trade tensions between Japan and the United States.

The plan, announced just three days before Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa was to meet with President Bill Clinton in Washington, also drew only a tepid response from U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

Washington had urged Tokyo to stimulate consumer spending in the hope Japan would increase purchases of foreign goods, reducing its \$50 billion trade surplus with the United States. Instead, just ahead of the summit meeting, Japanese and U.S. negotiators remain at odds over a U.S. demand that the two sides set numerical targets for measuring the openness of Japan's markets.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

Carmakers Downgraded

Standard & Poor's Asia Ltd. said it was downgrading debt of Nissan Motor Co. and Honda Motor Co. but affirming its rating on Toyota Motor Corp. debt, Agence France Presse reported.

S&P added that although it was reaffirming the AAA rating accorded to Toyota's \$19 billion of debt, the automaker's outlook was negative, as "industry conditions are not expected to improve significantly over the near term."

Murdoch Has Plans for India, Ford Australia to Close Production Plant

But Political Obstacles Loom

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Rupert Murdoch told Indian officials Wednesday that he planned big local investments and new corporate links in what he sees as a major growth region for his satellite STAR TV network.

But the plans of the Australian-born media executive, whose weeklong first visit to India has evoked widespread interest, have met with resistance from opposition parties.

STAR TV, based in Hong Kong, beams five international channels to India, including the popular Hindi-language ZEE-TV. Mr. Murdoch told Minister of State for External Affairs Salman Khurshid that he was "seriously contemplating a series of investments here," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The Press Trust of India quoted Mr. Murdoch as saying he planned to set up two joint venture channels for India. Mr. Murdoch was not available for comment.

Newspaper reports said he was exploring a link between his 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. and India's R.P. Goenka group for film and soundtrack distribution.

But officials said the projects would depend on Mr. Murdoch's assessment of the local opposition. The main Hindu opposition Bharatiya Janata Party has conveyed its disapproval of much that is beamed by STAR TV to Indian audiences, saying that it could "have serious impact on the cultural outlook of the people."

But Mr. Murdoch has discounted such fears in newspaper interviews, saying: "If a culture is strong enough, it will survive and people will respect other cultures. Also it is good for us to learn from each other."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Ford Motor Co. of Australia said Wednesday it would end production of the Capri convertible in May and halt assembly of its Laser compact hatchback model in September, closing its only Sydney factory.

The unit of Ford Motor Co. of the United States said one-time charges of \$9 million Australian dollars (\$64 million) related to closing those operations had caused its net loss to widen to 45.3 million dollars in 1993 from 38.3 million dollars a year earlier. On an operating basis, Ford Australia swung to a profit of 76 million dollars last year from a loss of 37 million dollars in 1992.

The demise of the Capri, the Ford unit's major export model, had been predicted. Lee Miskowski, who retired last month as general manager of Ford's Lincoln-Mercury division in Detroit, said in September that 1994 "could be

the last year" for the model. "Sales of the Capri in the United States have fallen below the threshold level required to continue production of this model," Ford Australia said.

The Capri, marketed by the Lincoln-Mercury division of Ford Motor, was introduced in the United

States in July 1990. Sales there

dropped to 9,327 in 1993 from 21,200 in 1991.

The closing of the Homebush production plant in suburban Sydney will reduce the number of major automobile plants in Australia to four, compared with eight in the mid-1980s. Toyota Motor Corp. plans to reduce the number further

by combining operations at two plants into one.

Shutting down the Homebush plant, which assembles Lasers from imported parts, will mean the loss of 400 jobs, or 5 percent of Ford Australia's workforce.

Laser models sold in Australia are to be imported from existing

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Ford's pullback comes when

some other carmakers in Australia are expanding. Last week, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said it planned to spend 500 million dollars upgrading its plants near Adelaide in South Australia.

In addition, General Motors Corp.'s local subsidiary recently announced a 100 million dollar-a-year program to upgrade its local facilities to meet demand for some of its top-selling Commodore models, and Toyota Motor Corp. said it would open a 420 million dollar plant near Melbourne this year.

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SPORTS

Russian NHL Star Fetisov Hopes to Remain Statesman of the Game

By Alex Yannis

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He was the pioneer, the man most responsible for paving the way for all the talented young Russian hockey players who followed him to North America and into the National Hockey League.

That was five years ago. Now, Vyacheslav Fetisov has visions of becoming the first member of what was the powerful Soviet hockey machine to coach in the NHL. Fetisov battled with the Soviet authorities for years before he was allowed to leave the Red Army team and join the New Jersey Devils in the summer of 1989. He became a symbol for the country's hockey players and Russians in general.

"The idea had control of everything and everybody," Fetisov said of the grip of organized hockey on players and teams in the former Soviet Union. Even as captain of the Red Army team that captured gold medals in the Olympics and world championships, Fetisov had little leverage within the system.

to you," Fetisov said. "It was a question of human rights. People now know what freedom of choice is."

Because of his accomplishments as a player and his persistent battle for freedom to play where he chose, Fetisov is revered in his native country and especially by hockey players in North America.

"He is like God in Russia," said Valeri Zelepukin, the 25-year-old Russian left wing of the Devils. "It's because of him that so many Russian players are in the league now."

Fetisov is usually the first man Russian players, including stars like Buffalo's Alexander Mogilny, Detroit's Sergei Fedorov and Vancouver's Pavel Bure, seek for advice when their team visits New Jersey or the Devils go on the road.

"I have so much experience at both sides," Fetisov said. "I've been a player since I was 15. Now I have some international experience. I have some good things to offer. I've learned some things about the different cultures, the mentality of people in Moscow, the United States and west Canada."

If the 35-year-old defenseman sounds like a politician, politics is one of his options after he finishes his career as a player. If and when he considers entering politics, he said, he would discuss the matter with Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, who is a close friend.

"He's in politics and he wants me to be involved," Fetisov said of Kasparov.

One of Fetisov's major disappointments with life in North America, he said, was the political apathy of athletic stars.

"I'd like to see sports superstars get involved in politics because they are the idols for the people," Fetisov said. "Instead, they're looking to advertise sporting goods."

Fetisov believes he should reciprocate for what hockey has given him.

"I've been blessed with the good life and family because of hockey," said Fetisov, who lives in New Jersey with his wife, Lada, a former ballerina, and frequently comes into the city for Broadway shows or to visit friends. "I want to give some back."

In that spirit, Fetisov revealed that shortly after he

signed his first contract with the Devils he donated \$100,000 to the school he attended as a child growing up in Moscow.

And Monday, Fetisov joined the rest of the Devils in the team's annual dinner at the Brownstone House restaurant in Paterson, New Jersey, where the players served food and drinks to the customers to raise money for children's charities. Fetisov was elated to report that the team raised \$34,000.

Whatever Fetisov chooses to do when he is done as a player, hockey is likely to remain a part of his life.

"I love hockey and that's where I want to be," he said. "I want to communicate with players. All my life I played with the best players and had a lot of success."

If he becomes an owner, he will try to mimic one lesson he has learned playing in the NHL: "Owners want you to win without asking whether you have the players."

Fetisov's prescription for winning is "togetherness." He said that was what made the old Soviet system a success: the players cared a great deal for each other on and off the ice.

"There is no secret about strategy and technique any more," Fetisov said. "The difference in winning is knowing your people and getting the most out of them. As long as you bring them together, instill the idea of togetherness, then you'll be successful."

One day, Fetisov said, there will be a global league with what he called "unlimited potential" and he predicted that the Russians will be part of it.

"I can see the Russian hockey industry get to be big business, like show business," Fetisov said.

But for now, his concerns are more local. Fetisov repeatedly emphasized that his immediate goal was to help the Devils capture the Stanley Cup.

"You must understand that I love hockey and the Stanley Cup is one of the few things that I have not won as a player," said Fetisov, who is in the best physical condition of his career and hopes to play two more years. "Every hockey player's life is empty without a Stanley Cup."

All Together Now, Michigan Wins

The Associated Press

The Fab Five reunion meant first place for Michigan.

The 11th-ranked Wolverines took over at the top of the Big Ten standings on Tuesday night with a 91-67 victory over No. 12 Indiana, in Coach Bob Knight's 700th game with the Hoosiers.

The game also marked the return

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

from one-game suspensions of Michigan's Ray Jackson and Jimmy King. It was also the centerpiece of a quick visit from Chris Webber, one of the National Basketball Association's top rookies who broke up the Fab Five when he left for the pros after his sophomore year.

"Chris gave us a little talk before the game," said Jalen Rose, his best friend and former classmate. "It really meant a lot to see him."

Webber sat on the bench during the game, the same view Jackson and King had last Saturday during a victory over Michigan State. They were reinstated by Coach Steve Fisher after suspensions for what was termed a "violation of team policy."

The players were interviewed by the Ann Arbor police as part of an investigation into the shoplifting of beer from a convenience store.

Michigan (16-4, 8-2) had lost the earlier meeting to the Hoosiers (14-5, 7-3), blowing a big early lead. The Wolverines jumped in front again and stayed there this time, leading by 46-30 at halftime.

"We maintained the lead and didn't let up our intensity like we did in the first game," said Rose, who had 20 points. "We played smart for 40 minutes."

Juan Howard, the fifth member of what may be the best recruiting class ever, added 19 points, while King had 17 and Jackson 13.

Alan Henderson had 18 points and Damon Bailey 17 for the Hoosiers.

"I thought Michigan played really well," Knight said. "We just didn't play as well as we could have. Obviously, that's why it wasn't as good a game as you would have thought."

No. 2 Duke 66, Georgia Tech 63.

The Blue Devils (17-2, 8-2 ACC) trailed by 12 late in the first half, but Chris Collins hit a 3-point shot and layup to give Duke the lead for good at 62-58 with 4:16 left.

Travis Best and Drew Barry each missed a 3-point shot in the final 12 seconds for the Yellow Jackets (12-9, 3-7), who have lost four of five.

Visiting Duke was led by Marty Clark, a reserve who had a season-high 17 points, and Eric Meek, 10 points and 10 rebounds. Best and James Forrest each had 18 for Georgia Tech.

West Virginia 78, No. 8 Temple 71: The Mountaineers (14-5, 7-3 Atlantic 10) swept the season series from the visiting Owls (16-3, 9-2) and snapped the nation's longest Division I winning streak at 10 games.

West Virginia, which had lost three straight, trailed by 13 with 7:42 remaining. Temple's Rick Brunson sent the game into overtime at 63-63 on a 3-point shot with 13 seconds left. Zain Shaw's 3-point shot with 1:13 to go gave the Mountaineers the lead for good at 73-71.

Pervious Greene led West Virginia with 27 points, Aaron McKie led the Owls with 28, 22 in the first half.



Milwaukee's Todd Day found Rockets in every direction as he attempted to drive to the basket, but the Bucks won at home, 106-98.

Jazz Dodge a Late 3-Point Barrage to Edge the Nuggets by a Long Shot

The Associated Press

The Utah Jazz had a 94-86 lead with less than 40 seconds left, so the victory was certain, right?

Not by a long shot.

Three 3-pointers by Denver's Rodney Rogers — helped along by two turnovers by Karl Malone on inbound passes — wiped out the margin in 8.3 seconds, giving the Nuggets a 95-94 lead with 20 seconds left. But Jeff Malone's 18-footer from the corner with 12 seconds left saved the Jazz from an embarrassing defeat.

When Tyrone Corbin blocked another shot by Rogers and the Jazz got the ball after a scramble under the basket, Utah had a 96-95 victory Tuesday night in Denver.

"That's the craziest finish I've seen in a while," Jeff Malone said.

The Jazz did not call a timeout after Rogers gave the Nuggets the lead.

"I've seen guys make 3-pointers quickly," said John Stockton, who finished with 23 points and 12 assists. "But not to go ahead in a game. We didn't call a timeout because we hoped to catch them."

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

unorganized and tried to get a good, early open shot. There was an opening for Jeff, and he hit it."

Karl Malone scored 24 points for the Jazz. Rogers, who made all four of his 3-point attempts, led the Nuggets with 25 points, while LaPhonso Ellis scored 18.

The Nuggets trailed, 68-46, in the third quarter before Kevin Brooks sparked a rally with two 20-foot jumpers as Denver closed to 76-63 entering the final period. After Utah moved ahead by 92-81 with

1:21 left, Rogers hit the first of his four 3-pointers, and Bryant Stith scored to reduce the Denver deficit to 92-86 with 1:12 to play.

Spurs 110, Bulls 90: San Antonio won its eighth straight game as David Robinson had 31 points, 14 rebounds, 10 assists and 7 blocks against Washington, giving him a league-best four triple-doubles this season.

Michael Adams scored 25 points for the Bulls, who were victimized by a 19-0 second-half run that sent them to their 18th loss in 23 road games this season. Vinny Del Negro scored 21 points for the Spurs, who matched their longest winning streak of the season.

Bulls 118, Clippers 89: Scottie Pippen had 22 points, 14 rebounds and 9 assists as Chicago won at Los Angeles for its

ninth consecutive victory over the Clippers.

The Clippers, who have not beaten the Bulls since Nov. 26, 1989, were led by Danny Manning with 22 points.

Horace Grant also scored 22 points for the Bulls, who shot 55 percent from the field, making the Clippers 0-11 when their opponent makes 50 percent or better.

Pippen, who will make his third consecutive All-Star start next Sunday, finished one assist shy of his 14th career triple-double and third of the season.

Trail Blazers 124, Kings 100: Clyde Drexler, who has made a career-low 40 percent of his shots this season, snapped out of a shooting slump with 21 points on 9-for-15 shooting in Portland's rout of visiting Sacramento.

Wayman Tisdale had 26 points and

Walt Williams 20 for the Kings, who lost their ninth straight road game. Mitch Richmond, slated to be Sacramento's first All-Star player on Sunday in Minneapolis, sat out the game with back spasms.

Clifford Robinson scored 20 points, Terry Porter 18 and Buck Williams 17 points for the Blazers.

Lakers 107, Suns 104: Los Angeles rallied from a 16-point deficit in the third quarter to beat Phoenix for its fifth straight home victory.

Sedale Threatt scored 13 of his 26 points in the final quarter for the Lakers, who trailed by 75-59 before a 20-4 burst in the last 5:34 of the third period made it out of a shooting slump with 21 points on 9-for-15 shooting in Portland's rout of visiting Sacramento.

Wayman Tisdale had 26 points and

Mavericks 106, Timberwolves 105: Dallas, which has just five victories in 47 games this season, defeated Minnesota for the fourth time in five games this season.

Doug Smith scored five of his 20 points in overtime for the Mavericks. His follow shot, gave them a 103-99 lead after his three-point play with 2:10 remaining put Dallas ahead 99-94.

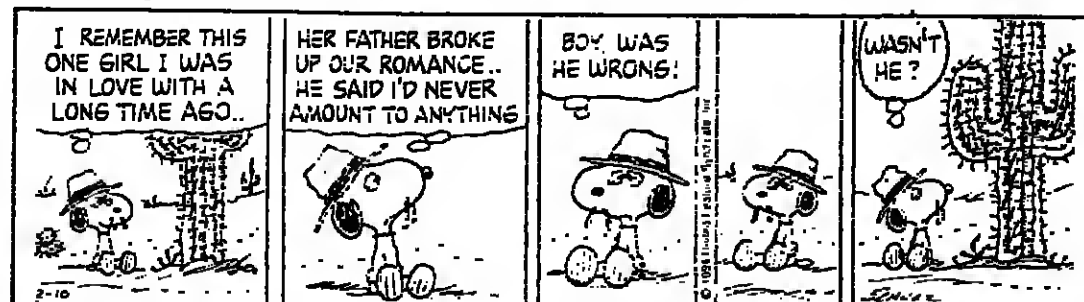
Jamal Mashburn hit three free throws in the final 23 seconds, and Jim Jackson added two foul shots with 3.6 seconds left to seal the victory and hand the visiting Timberwolves their sixth consecutive defeat.

Jackson and Mashburn scored 24 points each to lead the Mavericks. Doug West had 24 points and Michael Williams 20 for the Timberwolves, who trailed by 89-84 with 54 seconds left in regulation, but still forced the overtime.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



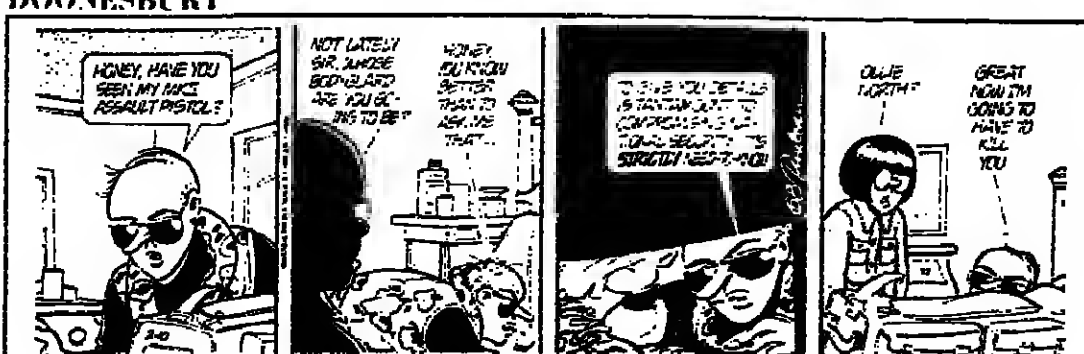
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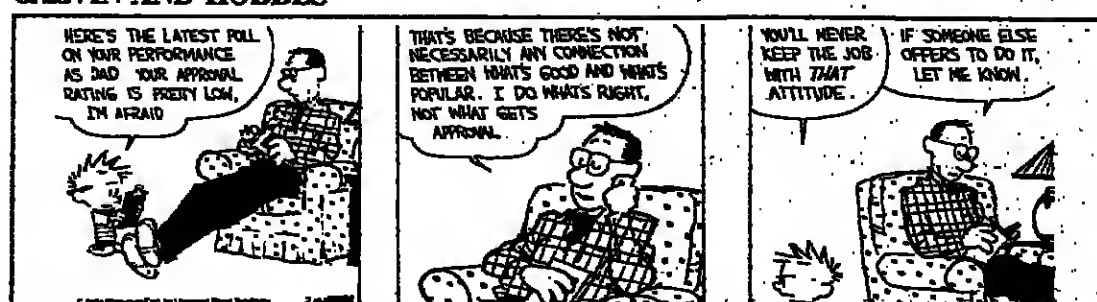
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Tyson Is Granted Hearing...

For the Record

SPORTS

Samaranch Not Worthy, Norway Ski Hero Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dagbladet
LILLEHAMMER, Norway — The International Olympic Committee, already a regular target of the Norwegian press, received another jolt Wednesday when Norway's most popular athlete accused the IOC's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, of being unfit to lead the Olympic movement.

The attack carried special impact because it came from the cross-country skier Vegard Ulvang, the triple gold medalist who will take the Olympic oath on behalf of 1,900 athletes at the Games' opening ceremony on Saturday.

Ulvang assailed Samaranch's ties to the fascist regime of General Francisco Franco in Spain.

"It is bad and may not be worthy of a sports movement," he said. "The IOC is not always worthy of sport."

"The IOC should be given a different, democratic structure," Ulvang said in a Norwegian television interview, excerpts of which were published Wednesday in VG, the nation's largest newspaper.

The IOC issued an official response Wednesday, suggesting that the skier — a medal favorite in the Games — should not bite the hand that feeds him.

"To a certain degree, he owes his worldwide celebrity to the Olympic Games, the Games of the IOC," said the IOC's director general, Francois Carrard. "We read his quotes that the Olympics are a 'circus.' Nobody is compelled to participate in the Olympic Games."

"These types of comments are not new," he added. "It just shows that he does not know us. He doesn't know the IOC well, he doesn't know the IOC president. He is welcome any time at the IOC. We would be quite happy to see him and talk to him. He can express his views and meet the president."

Carrard also took exception with Ulvang's suggestion that the IOC is undemocratic.

"The IOC is a far more democratic organization than it used to be," he said. "We have had much more democracy in the last 10 years than before."

Gerhard Heibel, president of the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee, sought to play down the controversy and claimed that Ulvang may have been misquoted or taken out of context.

"It will fade away," he said. "It's not a big issue, but it is a very interesting situation. It has to do with Norwegian mentality, the way we live and think."

Also on Wednesday, Samaranch said he would soon visit Sarajevo to show his solidarity with the besieged host city of the 1994 Winter Games.

He had widely been expected to put off the long-planned visit after a United Nations-backed Olympic truce for Bosnia had failed. But he said on Swiss radio that he intended to make the trip "in the coming days."

Samaranch gave no details of when he would make the trip, but IOC sources said it could not be before the opening ceremony on Saturday. The Lillehammer Games start Feb. 27.



Tonya Harding's shirt said it all as she turned a camera on journalists outside the apartment where she is staying in Beaverton, Oregon.

Harding Faces 7 Charges From U.S. Olympic Panel

Burden of Proof Likely to Be on Skater

By Jere Longman

New York Times Service

HAMAR, Norway — When

Tonya Harding is called before a

disciplinary board Tuesday, her

spot on the Olympic team hanging

in the balance, she will face a list

of seven charges from the U.S. Olympic

Committee that question her

behavior in upholding the ideals of

fair play and sportsmanship.

Moreover, Harding will apparently

bear the burden of proof to

show why she should be allowed to

remain on the team.

The USOC has scheduled a

meeting of its 13-member administrative

board at an Oslo hotel on

Tuesday to determine Harding's

status on the American figure-skating

team. It will be an administrative,

rather than a criminal proceeding.

Therefore, the list of charges will

deal with Harding's conformity to

such lofty, vague standards as honor,

fairness and sportsmanship and

whether she properly represented an

athlete of the United States.

The allegations come in connection

with her involvement in the Jan. 6

attack on Nancy Kerrigan at the

national championships in Detroit.

Harding was notified of the hearing

late Monday in Portland, Oregon.

Her lawyers there were still

formulating a response, but clearly

Harding is in the position of having

to convince the Olympic committee

not to remove her from the team.

"At the hearing, you may show

why you should not be disciplined,"

the hearing notice said.

The Olympics begin Saturday,

and the women's figure-skating

competition begins Feb. 23. The

last day for changes on the roster is

Feb. 21.

The list of charges were presented

in five pages of documents and

labeled "CHARGES PRESENTED."

They ranged from indiscrete

ethical transgressions to more specific

references to potential legal

concerns facing Harding regarding

the attack. The document also set

forth the hearing procedure and

possible penalties.

The charges drew the attention

of legal experts as much for what

they didn't set forth in terms of due

process as for what they did. Never

mentioned, for instance, was the

calling of witnesses.

According to the Olympic code

of conduct that Harding signed for

the 1994 Winter Games, in the case

of a hearing, "both parties will be

given the opportunity to examine

and cross-examine all witnesses."

But the charges say nothing about

whether she will face live witnesses

or merely accusations contained in

documents.

Several other crucial questions

were also left unanswered, including:

How many attorneys will Harding

be allowed to have present her?

Who will pay for her attorneys

to travel to Norway? Who will bear

the cost of transporting witnesses?

When and will the USOC present a

list of witnesses to Harding's attorneys

so that they may prepare their

defense?

"Those particular issues will be

covered in the next few days in

discussions with her attorneys,"

said Harvey Schiller, executive di-

rector of the USOC.

The games administrative board

is charged with resolving all disputes

that have not been settled by the

time the Olympic delegation

departs the United States. All decisions

by the board are final, though

Harding could then seek relief in

court.

It has not been determined how

many votes among board members

would be needed to remove

Harding. Olympic officials said. The

board intends to conduct the hearing

even if Harding declines to appear.

Schiller said. She is tentative-

Legal Experts Back USOC Power to Expel Skater

By Sandra Torrey

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Olympic Committee has broad powers to expel the figure skater Tonya Harding from the Lillehammer Games next week, even if prosecutors do not charge her with any criminal involvement in the attack on Nancy Kerrigan, legal experts said.

Although Harding would almost certainly protest such a ban by filing suit in federal court, she might have a difficult time persuading a judge to override a decision by a private sports body, several said.

"That is the nature of the beast Harding agreed to going in," said John Dowd, the attorney who handled the investigation of Pete Rose for the late baseball commissioner, Bart Giamatti, before Rose was banned for life from the game.

When Harding, the U.S. champion, signed on as a member of the U.S. team, she agreed to abide by its rules and proce-

dures, which includes checks and balances on its powers, Dowd said.

"That is why you have a hearing," he added. "You can make your pitch. That is the system that you agreed to."

In addition, several criminal defense lawyers said Harding faced the possibility of criminal charges even if she was unaware in advance of the Jan. 6 attack on Kerrigan, as she has stated, but learned of it later and failed to notify the authorities immediately, as she admitted on Jan. 27.

According to Dowd, her failure to report the information was not like that of an innocent bystander.

"She had a clear interest in the outcome because it was an injury to a competitor," he said.

A former assistant U.S. attorney, Nancy Lueke, said possible charges could include concealment of a felony or even accessory after the fact — both felonies.

But even without criminal charges to rely on, the USOC has broad powers to expel an athlete for failure to live up to its

code of ethics, and that appears to be the focus of a Games Administrative Board hearing set for Tuesday in Oslo.

The USOC's executive director, Harvey Schiller, said the inquiry would deal more with "sportsmanship and fair play rather than criminal matters."

Dowd and others said the U.S. Figure Skating Association and the USOC had provided Harding with ample due process, including notification of complaints and a chance to defend herself.

But Mimi Dane, lawyer in Columbus, Ohio, argued that Harding was not getting a fair shake because the USOC and the Games Administrative Board were acting "as prosecutor and judge at the same time" in her case.

"The USOC is bringing the charges against her, and making the determination," said Dane.

Dane is one of the lawyers representing the sprinter Butch Reynolds, who won a \$27 million judgment in federal court against the international ruling body of

track and field in a dispute that dealt with his suspension from the sport.

Rulings in Reynolds' case and others, she said, have established that sports federations, in particular the USOC, which "controls every avenue of an Olympic athlete's ability to compete, must comply with fundamental fairness and due process" when they discipline athletes.

Harding must weigh whether she should testify at the hearing Tuesday, given that she could still face criminal charges, said a New York attorney, Shepard Goldfine. Should she invoke her Fifth Amendment right against testifying on the grounds that it might incriminate her? That action would surely weigh against her with the Olympic panel and later with the courts in any civil challenge of the panel's action.

For the USOC, there is a similarly volatile issue. If the panel expels her and she is never charged in the attack, "think of the damage claim" she could bring against the USOC, Goldfine said.

U.S. Women Win Shot at Medal in Skating Relay

The Associated Press

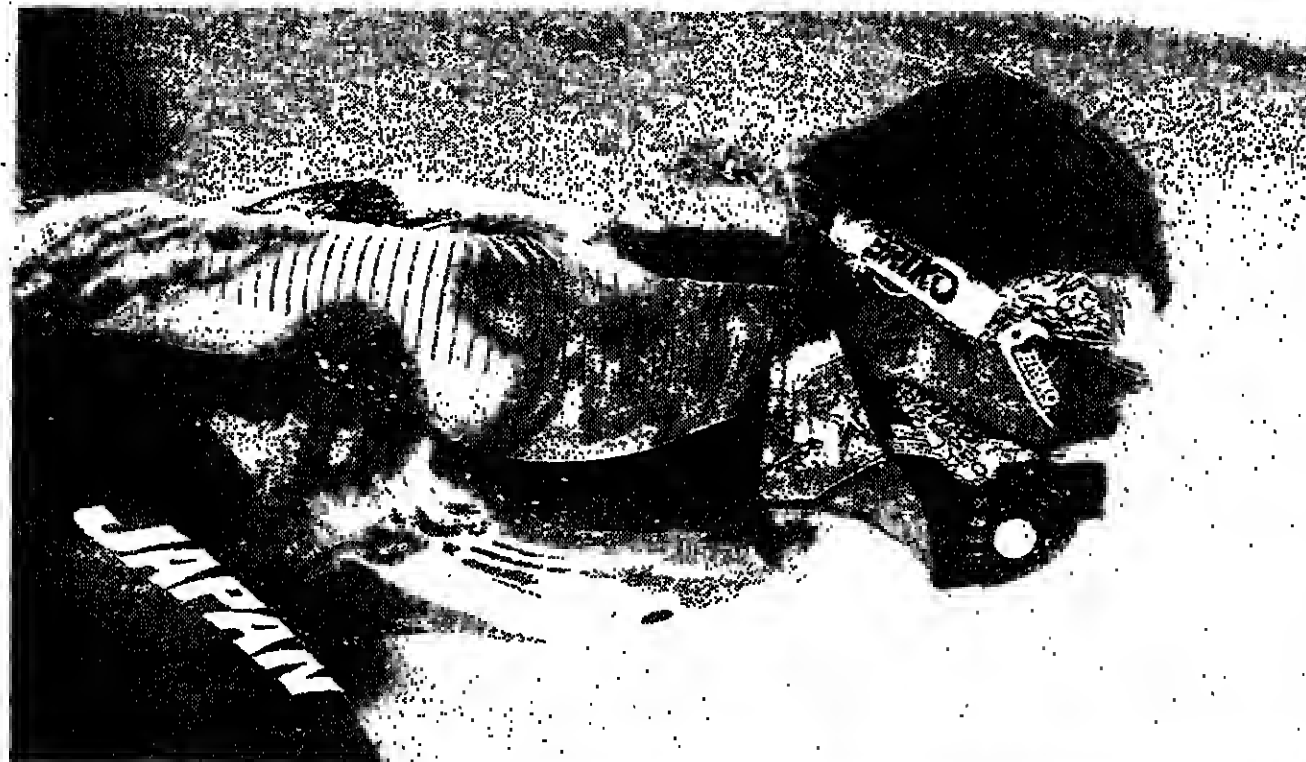
HAMAR, Norway — The U.S. women's 3,000-meter relay team will unexpectedly get the chance to defend the silver medal it won in short-track speedskating in the 1992 Winter Olympics.

Apparently eliminated from the Olympics by a fall in the 1993 world championships in Beijing, the U.S. team was invited Wednesday after North Korea officially elected not to attend.

Japan and Australia were ahead of the U.S. in the Olympic rotation, but apparently decided that they did not have enough time to prepare teams. The short-track competition begins Feb. 22.

Two relay-team members — Cathy Turner, the 1992 500-meter gold medalist, and Amy Peterson — already had qualified for individual races. Other team members are Nikki Ziegler, Shana Sauerbrei, and Karen Cashman.

Turner, Peterson and Ziegler were members of the 1992 team.



The Japanese speed-skater Toru Aoyanagi practiced Wednesday in Hamar, Norway, with a mask simulating high-altitude conditions.

SIDELINES

Whitaker Sets Bout With Cardona

NEW YORK (NYT) — Five months after scoring what just about everybody but two of the judges thought was a decisive victory in San Antonio over the previously indomitable Julio Cesar Chavez, Pernell "Sweetpea" Whitaker said that he was putting his World Boxing Council welterweight title on the line once again, this time in a hometown setting in Norfolk, Virginia.

His opponent is the April 19 bout, a mandatory WBC challenge, will be Santos Cardona, a little-known Puerto Rican who was being touted Tuesday as a big, strong brawler. Cardona, who has a 29-3 record with 19 knockouts, earned the challenge with impressive victories over Kevin Pompey and Livingstone Bramble, a two-time champion.

Whitaker, who won his welterweight title by defeating James (Buddy) McGirt in New York's Madison Square Garden last year, retained it in the bout against Chavez, which was ruled a majority draw after two of the judges scored it even and one gave it to Whitaker.

Maradona Vows to Play in '94 Cup

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The Argentine soccer star Diego Maradona said Wednesday that he would play in the World Cup in the United States this summer despite his recent injuries and battles with journalists.

"I have all my batteries ready to play in the World Cup," Maradona, 33, said in news reports published Wednesday. "I'm going to play."

Maradona, accused of shooting an air rifle at journalists outside his summer home last week, admitted for the first time, in the newspaper La Voz del Pueblo, that he had been involved in the incident. Five journalists were slightly injured Feb. 2 by air rifle pellets shot from Maradona's home.

On Monday, the newspaper Clarin reported that Maradona and six other people had taken part in the beating of a photographer in a bar. Maradona said Clarin's version was false, but did not say whether he beat Mateos, who was not seriously injured.

Tyson Is Granted Hearing in June

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A June hearing has been set for Mike Tyson's lawyers to argue that prosecutors knew his accuser had planned to sue the boxer and make money from the rape case.

The state Court of Appeals ruled in December that Tyson was entitled to a hearing to determine whether prosecutors withheld information at trial that might have resulted in a different verdict. Judge Patricia J. Gifford of Marion Superior Court set a hearing on the issue for June 13.

Tyson's attorneys will get a chance to call prosecutors and ask if they knew that Tyson's accuser and her lawyers planned to file a civil lawsuit against the boxer. If the judge rules that prosecutors withheld the information from the defense, then Gifford will have to decide whether that would have made a difference to the jury. Tyson was found guilty in February 1992 of rape and criminal deviate conduct. Class B felonies, in an assault on Desiree Washington, a contestant in the 1991 Miss Black America beauty pageant. He is serving a 6-year prison term.

For the Record

Alain Prost of France, who announced his retirement from Formula One racing in September after winning his fourth world drivers' title, with Williams-Renault, has accepted an invitation from McLaren to test its new Peugeot-powered car.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	23	13	.641	—
Orlando	22	14	.611	1 1/2
Miami	22	15	.594	2 1/2
Boston	21	16	.568	3 1/2
Philadelphia	20	17	.543	4 1/2
Washington	15	22	.409	9 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	22	12	.647	—
Indiana	22	13	.625	1 1/2
Cleveland	22	14	.611	2 1/2
Charlotte	21	15	.588	3 1/2
Albuquerque	14	22	.390	10 1/2
Detroit	10	26	.279	23 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	20	12	.625	—
Phoenix	20	13	.606	1 1/2
San Antonio	19	14	.577	2 1/2
Utah	18	15	.545	3 1/2
Albuquerque	13	20	.397	8 1/2
Dallas	12	21	.364	9 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	24	10	.706	—
Portland	23	11	.677	1 1/2
Golden State	22	12	.647	2 1/2
LA Lakers	17	17	.500	7 1/2
LA Clippers	16	18	.471	8 1/2
Sacramento	13	21	.386	11 1/2

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

New York

NY: Knicks 91-84 NY Nets 84-82

LA: Lakers 104-94 LA Clippers 94-91

LA: Lakers 104-94 LA Clippers 94-91

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NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GB
NY Rangers	24	14	4	52	—
New Jersey	22	17	6	50	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	20	19	7	47	4 1/2
Buffalo	20	20	6	46	5 1/2
Philadelphia	19	21	7	45	6 1/2
Washington	17	23	9	43	8 1/2
NY Islanders	15	25	11	41	10 1/2
Toronto	10	30	6	26	15 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GB
St. Louis	24	14	4	52	—
Chicago	22	17	6	50	2 1/2
St. Louis	20	19	7	47	4 1/2
Chicago	20	20	6	46	5 1/2
St. Louis	19	21	7	45	6 1/2
Chicago	17	23	9	43	8 1/2
St. Louis	15	25	11	41	1

ART BUCHWALD

My Rolls and Adolph

WASHINGTON — There are arguments in favor of guns and arguments against them. Zoltan, a millionaire Hollywood producer, is the proud owner of a .45 semi Scout and showed it to me when we were driving to the race track in his Rolls-Royce.

"I keep Adolph right here on my lap," he confided. "If anybody gives me trouble I go POW."

"That's terrific," I told him. "But isn't it tough to hold the gun in one hand and drive with the other?"

"Only if I have to make a phone call. I can't tell you what it means to hold a gun close to me when I am in the car. There are still a lot of crazy people driving on the California freeways, and most of them hate people in Rolls-Royces. But nobody looks at me, Adolph could wipe out a Greyhound bus if I wanted it to."

"Do you ever get the urge to shoot a person even if he didn't do anything?"

"Sure, I get the urge. If someone gets too close to me or cuts me off, he could find himself in Flanders Field alongside the poppies."

"I assume that nobody has made a move on you since you got the gun."

"No, but I wish they would. I wish the heck they'd honk at me just once. Adolph would like nothing more than to make them get on their knees and beg for mercy."

"Aren't you afraid that you might accidentally shoot yourself in the groin?"

"Not me. I was personally given safety instructions by Charlton Heston. I have also completed 10 hours of the shooting range. People like me never shoot themselves in the groin."

Suddenly Zoltan whispered to me. "While we've been driving I've noticed three cars that could possibly run my Rolls-Royce and total it. I have a good mind to fire a warning shot over their heads."

"I said, 'I don't see them.'"

"Over there — the Pontiac with the two guys wearing baseball caps who are pointing at me, then the guy who's always looking back at his mirror to keep his eye on me. Finally there's the car that passed me a half-hour ago, and the driver laughed at me. My finger is getting itchy."

"Wait," I said, "if you make a mistake they'll give you 10 years. Maybe they're not even looking at the Rolls or, even if they are, it's only out of envy, not hostility."

Zoltan asked, "You don't have any idea what it's like to own a Rolls. I drive to the shopping mall or to the car wash and someone follows me home and sticks me up in my driveway. Every time I go to the theater someone is waiting to pounce. That's why I love Adolph. If those dirt-bags come at me he speaks for both of us."

"If everyone hates people in Rolls-Royces, why don't you drive a Honda?"

Zoltan almost went through the roof of his car. "With my money, who'd want to own a Honda?"

"Anybody who doesn't like to worry about being followed."

"It wouldn't be fair to trade in my Rolls for a Honda," Zoltan said. "What would I do with Adolph?"

Buchwald

Ancient Tombs Found in Paris

Agence France Presse

PARIS — The discovery of a Merovingian necropolis in Paris is proof of the urbanization of the Right Bank of the Seine in the early Middle Ages, according to Michel Petit, curator of the regional archaeology department.

It contains the first tomb of a high Frankish dignitary ever found in central Paris. The burial site at Place Daubigny, in the fourth arrondissement, was uncovered by chance during digging for a parking facility. About 60 tombs were found, dating from the fourth to the seventh centuries.

The Merovingians were a Frankish dynasty that reigned in Gaul and Germany from about 500 to 751. Petit was particularly enthusiastic about the sarcophagus of a prince or princess of the sixth century that contains jewels, a dagger sheath and materials woven from gold thread.

Richard Galliano and the New Musette

By Mike Zverin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Picture a smoke-filled café in a black-and-white Jean Gabin movie. A man in a beret with a handkerchief tucked in his shirt and a cigarette in his mouth. The yellow-skinned Gitanes cigarette hanging from the corner of his mouth has gone out. He and others like him are listening to Edith Piaf records. To come three Manouche guitarists who begin to play something vaguely resembling a tango. It gets crowded. The red-checked men dance with pale women. People sing, smoke, drink and laugh. It's called a Bal Musette.

The musette was originally a 17th-century French bagpipe, and the name came to be applied to popular dances and parties that featured it. In the early 20th century it became a fixture in Parisian working-class cafés. Manouche (French Gypsy) guitar players, some of them cousins named Reinhardt and Ferret, discovered jazz music played in America by people persecuted for their color like themselves. Over the years, the bagpipe was replaced by an accordion. The Manouches preferred jazzistic liberty of expression, and while the rhythmic pattern remained three, they began to stomp out a *pompe*, a guitar chord on every beat. It was called the "swing waltz."

From this brief summary or contemporary popular music, one common denominator emerges. Africa. Africa is everywhere. The musette emerged from French fusion with the popular music of African and Italian immigrants. In Argentina, African and Italian immigrants mixed with the Spaniards and Indians already there and it was called the tango. African, Spanish and Indian folklore came together in Cuba and

out came the mambo. African, Creole and European influences in the southern United States gave birth to the blues. The blues came to France via African-American jazzmen who Django Reinhardt called "my brothers." and the Swing Waltz turned into Le Jazz Hot. Django's octaves influenced Wes Montgomery and Montgomery came back to haunt Django with more of them and faster. Louis Armstrong called Edith Piaf "a great blues singer."

The accordion went out of style with its cousin the bandoneon as well as the musette and the tango they were associated with. They all became emblems of squareness and all are in vogue again. The music goes 'round and 'round and it comes out here.

The late Astor Piazzolla, whose influence continues to pop up everywhere, is to be thanked for the "New Tango," an innovative, influential melange of Stravinsky, Gile Evans and the old tango. The French accordionist Richard Galliano recalls picking up Piazzolla, his mentor, at Charles de Gaulle airport not long before the latter had a stroke. Driving into town, Piazzolla advised

him to forget about playing American jazz because the accordion has European not American roots and so does Galliano. "I suggest you look into the 'New Musette,'" he said. "The rest is up to you." Galliano looked into it.

His latest album "Viaggio" (Dreyfus) currently tops the French jazz charts, with 10,000 copies sold. This is not a number worthy of Madonna, but the bottom line in this case is not the last number. The New Musette is the first major original French musical style since Django Reinhardt and the string swing of the Quintet of the Hot Club of France in the 1930s. It also represents a strong riposte to quotas imposed by protectionist politicians defending French culture against American pop-musical imperialism.

Nationality has nothing to do with it. You listen to the New Musette because it's the real thing. It happens to be French — with, remember, strong African and Italian influences. Should the French defend their music against Italian cultural imperialism? Given the atmosphere of the day, the name itself might cause problems. Like "New Tango," "New Musette" is named in English. I'm not translating it. Is this a Trojan Horse, some way to break the blockade, to sneak through the quota? Those Americans can be slippery.

Galliano was born in Cannes in 1950. He picked up the accordion at the age of 5. His father was an accordionist in the musette tradition. He feels "very Italian," still has family in Perugia and Rome and goes down there often to water his roots. But, parallel to Piazzolla, Galliano adds advanced elements to his sources — the modes of the pianist Bill Evans, the "sheets of sound" of John Coltrane, the

lyricism brought to the chromatic harmonica by Toots Thielemans (who is Belgian). He was overwhelmed by the volcanic drive of African-American drummer Max Roach. At first it was not a conscious influence, they were just sounds in his ear.

He did however choose to ignore the old musette tradition, he never played the old classics. He thinks it may be a sort of rebellion against his father. He never felt comfortable playing that bagpipe-and-beret music. Before Piazzolla suggested a leap into the future, Galliano had made a good living very much in the present accompanying singers like Claude Nougaro and Juliette Gréco. But being an accompanist was not the stuff of his dreams. A gig on a Saturday night TV variety show was not a step forward. All the while he kept looking for American jazz-saxophone ancestors but only found a few in small print — Art van Damme, Joe Mooney, Mat Mathews, a 1949 bebop rendition of "Cherokee" by the pianist George Shearing.

So he seems to be stuck in the future. Piazzolla handed him the torch, and he's carrying it. The vision seems to be becoming reality. He wants to play Paris, now.

France, now. He relates to the music of multicultural, rainbow-colored francophone bands like Les Negresses Vertes and Mano Negra, who add up the sum total of their African, Mediterranean and Caribbean influences. Their music is more than merely French, it is outward-bound rather than inbred. What side of the quota line are they on? Are they "pure" enough for those who define it?

Welcome to the world of World Music. Galliano avoids the Broadway song form not because he has anything against it, on the contrary, it's just not his culture. He would like to investigate Africa further. Coincidentally, I recently heard the same desire expressed by the classic bebop pianist Hank Jones. Africa is everywhere.

The term New Musette is convenient commercially but creatively limiting. Galliano wants more poetry, more delicacy, more creative use of silence. He is interested in the concert hall rather than the dance hall. Drummers obsessed with a back beat or the Charleston have him in a cage.

Galliano cites a more recent and pertinent guide. A free-thinking American saxophonist and long-time resident of Paris, he plays and writes short, cohesive, deceptively simple jazz lines with all sorts of harmonic and rhythmic land mines that inspire him to try and break on through the other side. This is just the kind of guru he needs to free himself from the yoke of his African, Italian, Argentine and Manouche masters — to help him explore his Frenchness. Too bad, the guru is African-American.

World Music accordionist Galliano.

Charles Ross



PEOPLE

'Schindler's List' Gets 12 Oscar Nominations

"Schindler's List," Steven Spielberg's Holocaust drama, captured 12 nominations for Academy Awards. The other best picture nominees were "The Piano," "The Remains of the Day," "The Fugitive," and "In the Name of the Father." In addition to Spielberg, best director nominations were: Jane Campion for "The Piano," James Ivory for "The Remains of the Day," and Robert Altman for "Short Cuts." Best actor nominees were: Daniel Day-Lewis, "In the Name of the Father"; Laurence Fishburne, "What's Love Got to Do With It"; Tom Hanks, "Philadelphia"; Anthony Hopkins, "The Remains of the Day," and Liam Neeson, "Schindler's List." Best actress nominations were: Annette Bening, "What's Love Got to Do With It"; Stockard Channing, "The Piano"; Holly Hunter, "The Piano"; Emma Thompson, "The Remains of the Day," and Deborah Winger, "Schindler's List." Best screenwriting nominations were: "Schindler's List," "The Piano," "The Remains of the Day," and "The Fugitive." Best editing nominations were: "Schindler's List," "The Piano," "The Remains of the Day," and "The Fugitive." Best cinematography nominations were: "Schindler's List," "The Piano," "The Remains of the Day," and "The Fugitive." Best costume design nominations were: "Schindler's List," "The Piano," "The Remains of the Day," and "The Fugitive." Best production design nominations were: "Schindler's List," "The Piano," "The Remains of the Day," and "The Fugitive." Best music nominations were: "Schindler's List," "The Piano," "The Remains of the Day," and "The Fugitive." Best sound nominations were: "Schindler's List," "The Piano," "The Remains of the Day," and "The Fugitive." Best visual effects nominations were: "Schindler's List," "The Piano," "The Remains of the Day," and "The Fugitive." Best foreign language film nomination was: "The Piano" (Spain).

And then there are the Razzies. The box-office hit "Indecent Proposal" and "Sliver," with Sharon Stone, led the nominees for the 14th annual Razzie Awards for the year's worst in movies, with seven each. The Annual Schlockmeister magazine bomb, "Last Action Hero" and "Body of Evidence," starring Madonna, followed with six apiece. All four films were nominated for worst picture, along with "Cliffhanger," starring Sylvester Stallone. The winners will be announced March 20, a day before the Oscars.

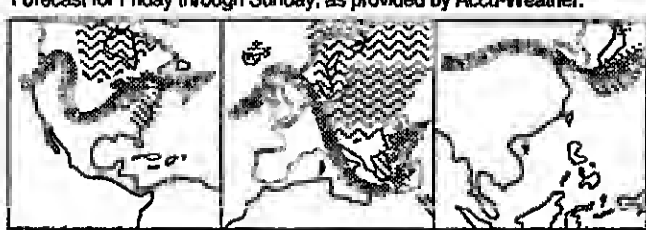
The Duchess of York will join a flight carrying \$2 million in relief supplies to children in Bosnia this week. The relief is being provided by the U.S.-based American Children in Danger, an organization founded by the duchess.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 4 & 15

WEATHER

Europe									
	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W	High	Low
	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Algeria	16/24	24	16	16	24	16	16	24	16
Amsterdam	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Antwerp	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Athens	12/18	18	12	12	18	12	12	18	12
Berlin	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Birmingham	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Bombay	28/32	32	28	28	32	28	28	32	28
Boston	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Buenos Aires	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Burgas	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Burgos	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Calcutta	28/32	32	28	28	32	28	28	32	28
Cardiff	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Chennai	28/32	32	28	28	32	28	28	32	28
Cairo	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Cebu	28/32	32	28	28	32	28	28	32	28
Dakar	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Dhaka	28/32	32	28	28	32	28	28	32	28
Dublin	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Edinburgh	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Geneva	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Havana	28/32	32	28	28	32	28	28	32	28
Hong Kong	28/32	32	28	28	32	28	28	32	28
London	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Los Angeles	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Madrid	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Mumbai	28/32	32	28	28	32	28	28	32	28
Nairobi	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Paris	10/14	14	10	10	14	10	10	14	10
Perth	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Port of Spain	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Rangoon	28/32	32	28	28	32	28	28	32	28
Rio de Janeiro	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Rome	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Sao Paulo	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Seoul	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Shanghai	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Singapore	28/32	32	28	28	32	28	28	32	28
Sydney	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Taipei	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Tokyo	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17
Yokohama	17/23	23	17	17	23	17	17	23	17

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



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